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NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

New Mexico Department of LABOR

May 1994

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
BRUCE KING, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO

LABOR MARKET

ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS

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New Mexico
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PREFACE

Annual Planning Indicators is developed by the New Mexico Department of Labor (NMDOL), Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis, prior to the beginning of each program year. This report is intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry, and occupation. This report also provides information on the characteristics of the persons who compose the labor force.

Much of the information contained in this report is available in greater detail from the NMDOL Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. Bureau operational programs are listed on page A-1, and a New Mexico Labor Market Publications Listing is provided on pages A-2 and A-3. Pages A-4 and A-5 list additional sources of socioeconomic information.

The Governor is required by federal regulations to designate "an organizational unit to be responsible for oversight and management of a statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system." The NMDOL was assigned this role through executive order. Annual Planning Indicators is one of a number of publications compiled by the NMDOL to meet this "information system" designation.

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LABOR MARKET ANNUAL PLANNING INDICATORS
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DATA AND PROGRAM REPORTING AREAS

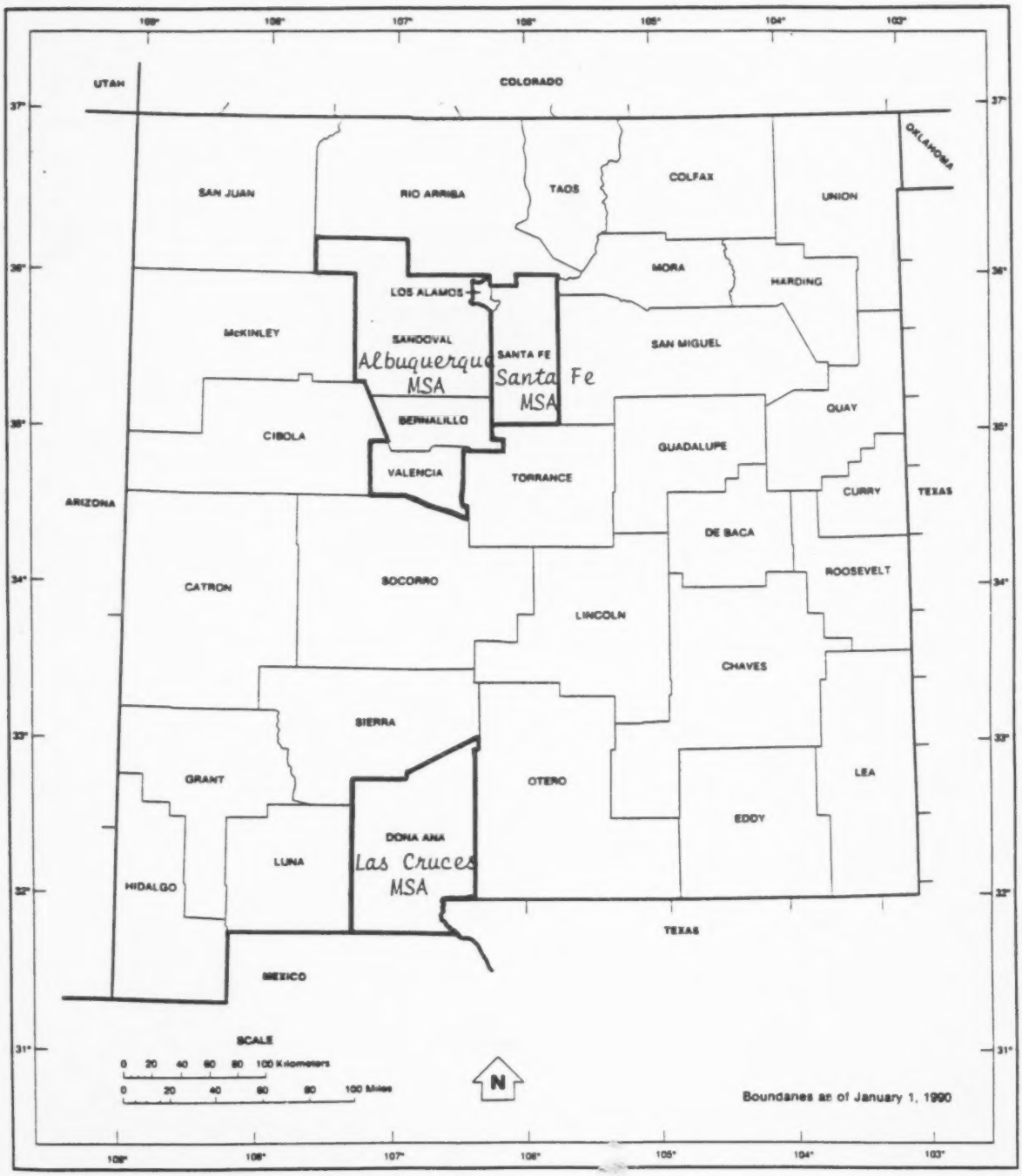
Annual Planning Indicators generally provides information by state, county, city, Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), and/or Service Delivery Area (SDA).

A Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), as designated by the federal Office of Management and Budget, refers to a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. New Mexico contains three MSAs: Albuquerque MSA which is equivalent to Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties combined; Las Cruces MSA which is equivalent to Dona Ana County; and Santa Fe MSA which equivalent to Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties combined.

New Mexico is divided into three major Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act. The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County less a portion of the Navajo Nation within Bernalillo County. The second is the Navajo Nation SDA which comprises all sub-county regions of the Navajo Nation (the counties involved are Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, and Socorro). The third is the Balance of the State SDA, which is comprised of all areas not covered in the first two SDAs.

The following maps are provided for easy reference.

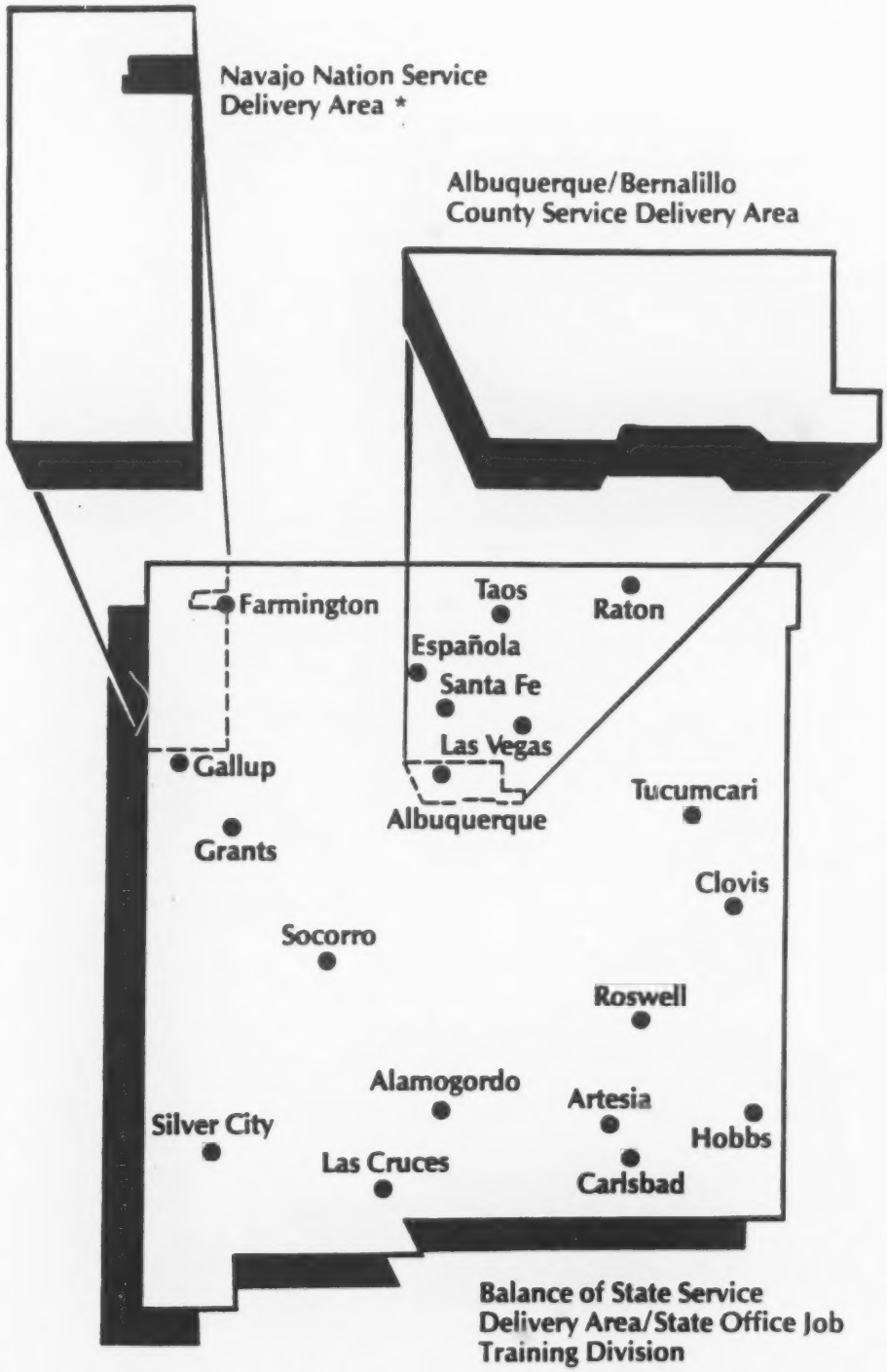
NEW MEXICO - Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Counties



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

MAPS

NEW MEXICO



*Plus designated Navajo reservations in the following counties:
Bernalillo - Cibola - Rio Arriba - Sandoval - Socorro

POPULATION

New Mexico's population was estimated at 1,581,830 in 1992; for a growth rate of 4.4 percent over 1990. According to the 1990 Census, the total population of New Mexico was 1,515,069. This represents a 16 percent increase over 1980, much smaller than the 28 percent increase experienced from 1970 to 1980. Slower population growth, and the concurrent aging of the population, is a national trend. Yet, in comparison, New Mexico still has a younger age structure and is growing more quickly than the United States as a whole. The median age in 1990 in New Mexico was 31.3 compared to 32.9 in the United States, and the United States grew almost 10 percent from 1980 to 1990 compared to New Mexico's 16 percent.

	United States	% Incr.	New Mexico	% Incr.
1970	203,211,926		1,017,055	
1980	226,545,805	11.5	1,302,894	28.1
1990	248,709,873	9.8	1,515,069	16.3

In the 1970s and early 1980s, migration played a significant role in New Mexico's population growth as many newcomers were drawn to the state by its favorable economic climate. Between 1980 and 1985, net migration into New Mexico averaged 10,000 people per year.[1] Over 66 percent of the migrants were White Non-Hispanics.[1] After 1985, due to an economic slowdown, migration declined significantly. Overall, from 1980 to 1990, net migration accounted for approximately 17 percent of the total population increase. Based on 1992 population estimates, net migration is once again elevated, accounting for approximately 43 percent of the population increase from 1990 to 1992.

New Mexico has three major population concentrations: the Albuquerque MSA, the Santa Fe MSA, and the Las Cruces MSA. Over one-third (589,131 in 1990) of New Mexico's total population resides in the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties combined). The city of Albuquerque itself, the state's largest city, contained 384,736 people in 1990. While Bernalillo County grew only 14 percent from 1980 to 1990, the bordering counties of Sandoval and Valencia had much more impressive growth rates. Sandoval County boasts the highest rate of 84 percent thanks mainly to the rapidly expanding city of Rio Rancho with a growth rate of 226 percent from 1980 to 1990. Rio Rancho, located just northwest of Albuquerque, started as a real estate development in the 1960s and 1970s, and is now home to several major employers. Valencia County to the south grew 47 percent.

According to the 1990 census, Santa Fe (the New Mexico state capitol) lost its standing as the state's second largest city. The city of Las Cruces with a population of 62,126 surpassed Santa Fe with a population of 55,859. Santa Fe County grew 31 percent from 1980 to 1990, and Dona Ana County, or the Las Cruces MSA, grew 41 percent. In contrast to the high growth rates of New Mexico's metropolitan areas, many small towns and rural areas in New Mexico are losing population.

New Mexico has a higher percentage of minorities than the nation as a whole. The different ethnic groups within New Mexico (as well as the nation) have varying age structures and rates of growth. These differences will significantly change the racial composition of New Mexico in the future. The White, Non-Hispanic group, which made up 53 percent of the total population in 1980, has the oldest age structure with a low and declining fertility rate. Its proportion of total population dropped to 50.5 percent in 1990. The Hispanic fertility rate, although declining, is significantly higher than the White Non-Hispanic. The Hispanic share of total population increased from 36.6 percent in 1980 to 38.2 percent in 1990. Native Americans, Blacks, and Pacific Islanders are also growing more quickly than Whites, and claiming a larger proportion of total population. Therefore, New Mexico is on its way to becoming a state in which traditional minorities comprise a majority of the population.

1 SOURCE: "Projections of the Population of New Mexico, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1985 to 2010," by Adelamara Alcantara, University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, October 24, 1989.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY COUNTY SHOWING COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1980 TO 1990

AREA	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE	Components of Change 1980-1990			
					BIRTHS	DEATHS	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION
New Mexico	1,303,303	1,515,069	211,766	16.2%	271,982	96,685	175,297	36,469
Bernalillo County	420,262	480,577	60,315	14.4%	79,023	29,280	49,743	10,572
Catron County	2,720	2,563	(157)	-5.8%	367	227	140	(297)
Chaves County	51,103	57,849	6,746	13.2%	10,117	5,167	4,950	1,796
Cibola County	30,347	23,794	(6,553)	-21.6%	5,593	1,438	4,155	(10,708)
Colfax County	13,667	12,925	(742)	-5.4%	2,188	1,137	1,052	(1,794)
Curry County	42,019	42,207	188	0.4%	9,073	2,988	6,085	(5,897)
De Baca County	2,454	2,252	(202)	-8.2%	339	338	2	(204)
Dona Ana County	96,340	135,510	39,170	40.7%	22,434	6,067	16,367	22,803
Eddy County	47,855	48,605	750	1.6%	9,015	4,505	4,510	(3,760)
Grant County	26,204	27,676	1,472	5.6%	4,834	2,061	2,773	(1,301)
Guadalupe County	4,496	4,156	(340)	-7.6%	788	390	398	(738)
Harding County	1,090	987	(103)	-9.4%	138	102	35	(138)
Hidalgo County	6,049	5,958	(91)	-1.5%	1,177	451	726	(817)
Lea County	55,993	55,765	(228)	-0.4%	12,908	4,113	8,795	(9,023)
Lincoln County	10,997	12,219	1,222	11.1%	2,169	977	1,192	30
Los Alamos County	17,599	18,115	516	2.9%	1,995	714	1,281	(765)
Luna County	15,585	18,110	2,525	16.2%	2,961	2,005	956	1,569
McKinley County	56,536	60,686	4,150	7.3%	17,437	3,584	13,853	(9,703)
Mora County	4,205	4,264	59	1.4%	713	392	321	(262)
Otero County	44,665	51,928	7,263	16.3%	10,816	2,848	7,968	(705)
Quay County	10,577	10,823	246	2.3%	1,666	1,207	459	(213)
Rio Arriba County	29,282	34,365	5,083	17.4%	7,030	2,423	4,608	476
Roosevelt County	15,695	16,702	1,007	6.4%	2,847	1,335	1,512	(505)
Sandoval County	34,400	63,319	28,919	84.1%	9,666	2,864	6,802	22,117
San Juan County	81,433	91,605	10,172	12.5%	21,739	4,747	16,992	(6,820)
San Miguel County	22,751	25,743	2,992	13.2%	4,677	1,935	2,742	250
Santa Fe County	75,519	98,928	23,409	31.0%	13,939	5,338	8,602	14,808
Sierra County	8,454	9,912	1,458	17.2%	1,044	1,660	(616)	2,074
Socorro County	12,566	14,764	2,198	17.5%	2,524	974	1,549	649
Taos County	19,456	23,118	3,662	18.8%	4,047	1,475	2,572	1,090
Torrance County	7,491	10,285	2,794	37.3%	1,350	654	695	2,099
Union County	4,725	4,124	(601)	-12.7%	753	547	206	(807)
Valencia County	30,768	45,235	14,467	47.0%	6,618	2,744	3,874	10,593

NOTE: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Business and Economic Research, UNM.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY COUNTY SHOWING COMPONENTS OF CHANGE 1990 TO 1992

AREA	April 1, 1990 Census	July 1, 1992 Estimate	1990-92 Change	Percent Change	Components of Change 1990-1992			
					Births	Deaths	Net Movement From Abroad	Net (Internal) Domestic Migration*
New Mexico	1,515,069	1,581,830	66,761	4.4%	62,816	24,899	9,063	19,781
Bernalillo County	480,577	499,262	18,685	3.9%	18,467	7,444	3,229	4,433
Catron County	2,563	2,533	(30)	-1.2%	57	48	18	(57)
Chaves County	57,849	58,582	733	1.3%	2,262	1,234	387	(682)
Cibola County	23,794	23,819	25	0.1%	1,069	380	23	(687)
Colfax County	12,925	12,996	71	0.5%	414	280	24	(87)
Curry County	42,207	45,559	3,352	7.9%	2,165	720	537	1,370
De Baca County	2,252	2,254	2	0.1%	54	63	7	4
Dona Ana County	135,510	146,619	11,109	8.2%	6,813	1,751	1,828	4,219
Eddy County	48,605	51,111	2,506	5.2%	1,840	1,137	151	1,652
Grant County	27,676	28,621	945	3.4%	1,021	547	80	391
Guadalupe County	4,156	4,079	(77)	-1.9%	140	93	7	(131)
Harding County	987	995	8	0.8%	27	26	0	7
Hidalgo County	5,958	5,955	(3)	-0.1%	217	108	19	(131)
Lea County	55,765	56,659	894	1.6%	2,257	1,008	439	(794)
Lincoln County	12,219	13,116	897	7.3%	405	266	49	709
Los Alamos County	18,115	18,179	64	0.4%	468	229	50	(225)
Luna County	18,110	19,713	1,603	8.9%	758	498	220	1,123
McKinley County	60,686	65,179	4,493	7.4%	4,090	926	125	1,204
Mora County	4,264	4,261	(3)	-0.1%	128	68	3	(66)
Otero County	51,928	51,868	(60)	-0.1%	2,265	752	754	(2,327)
Quay County	10,823	10,457	(366)	-3.4%	342	281	46	(473)
Rio Arriba County	34,365	34,891	526	1.5%	1,544	580	47	(485)
Roosevelt County	16,702	17,463	761	4.6%	677	299	46	337
Sandoval County	63,319	68,779	5,460	8.6%	2,784	911	160	3,427
San Juan County	91,605	95,112	3,507	3.8%	4,353	1,200	129	225
San Miguel County	25,743	26,486	743	2.9%	963	507	24	263
Santa Fe County	98,928	105,178	6,250	6.3%	3,366	1,427	327	3,984
Sierra County	9,912	9,845	(67)	-0.7%	233	461	63	98
Socorro County	14,764	14,983	219	1.5%	616	272	54	(179)
Taos County	23,118	24,228	1,110	4.8%	873	353	43	547
Torrance County	10,285	10,701	416	4.0%	319	172	16	253
Union County	4,124	4,042	(82)	-2.0%	132	111	7	(110)
Valencia County	45,235	48,305	3,070	6.8%	1,697	747	151	1,969

* Net internal (domestic) migration is the difference between total population change, natural population change occuring because of births and deaths, and net movement from abroad. It is a residual change. The bulk of this residual change is internal (domestic) net migration. However, the residual change figure is also affected by any inaccuracies or variations associated with the estimating procedure.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Population Estimates Branch, February 1994.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION ESTIMATES
FOR COUNTIES AND INCORPORATED PLACES
1990 AND 1992

AREA	1990 (April 1)	1992 (July 1)	1990–92 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Bernalillo County	480,577	499,262	18,685	3.9%
Albuquerque	384,736	398,492	13,756	3.6%
Corrales (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Los Ranchos	3,955	4,061	106	2.7%
Tijeras	340	355	15	4.4%
Catron County	2,563	2,533	(30)	-1.2%
Reserve	319	298	(21)	-6.6%
Chaves County	57,849	58,582	733	1.3%
Dexter	898	933	35	3.9%
Hagerman	961	1,044	83	8.6%
Lake Arthur	336	343	7	2.1%
Roswell	44,654	45,533	879	2.0%
Cibola County	23,794	23,819	25	0.1%
Grants	8,626	8,509	(117)	-1.4%
Milan	1,911	1,888	(23)	-1.2%
Colfax County	12,925	12,996	71	0.5%
Angel Fire	93	89	(4)	-4.3%
Cimarron	774	784	10	1.3%
Eagle Nest	189	211	22	11.6%
Maxwell	247	237	(10)	-4.0%
Raton	7,372	7,370	(2)	0.0%
Springer	1,262	1,271	9	0.7%
Curry County	42,207	45,559	3,352	7.9%
Clovis	30,954	33,405	2,451	7.9%
Grady	110	107	(3)	-2.7%
Melrose	662	816	154	23.3%
Texico	966	1,070	104	10.8%
De Baca County	2,252	2,254	2	0.1%
Fort Sumner	1,269	1,286	17	1.3%

(continued)

AREA	1990 (April 1)	1992 (July 1)	1990-92 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Dona Ana County	135,510	146,619	11,109	8.2%
Hatch	1,136	1,190	54	4.8%
Las Cruces	62,126	66,466	4,340	7.0%
Mesilla	1,975	2,072	97	4.9%
Sunland Park	8,179	8,722	543	6.6%
Eddy County	48,605	51,111	2,506	5.2%
Artesia	10,610	11,335	725	6.8%
Carlsbad	24,952	26,224	1,272	5.1%
Hope	101	94	(7)	-6.9%
Loving	1,243	1,336	93	7.5%
Grant County	27,676	28,621	945	3.4%
Bayard	2,598	2,575	(23)	-0.9%
Central	1,835	2,051	216	11.8%
Hurley	1,534	1,564	30	2.0%
Silver City	10,683	11,213	530	5.0%
Guadalupe County	4,156	4,079	(77)	-1.9%
Santa Rosa	2,263	2,257	(6)	-0.3%
Vaughn	633	563	(70)	-11.1%
Harding County	987	995	8	0.8%
Mosquero (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Roy	362	375	13	3.6%
Hidalgo County	5,958	5,955	(3)	-0.1%
Lordsburg	2,951	2,931	(20)	-0.7%
Virden	108	108	0	0.0%
Lea County	55,765	56,659	894	1.6%
Eunice	2,676	2,724	48	1.8%
Hobbs	29,115	29,364	249	0.9%
Jal	2,156	2,056	(100)	-4.6%
Lovington	9,322	9,484	162	1.7%
Tatum	768	841	73	9.5%
Lincoln County	12,219	13,116	897	7.3%
Capitan	842	911	69	8.2%
Carrizozo	1,075	1,112	37	3.4%
Corona	215	230	15	7.0%
Ruidoso	4,600	4,885	285	6.2%
Ruidoso Downs	920	1,055	135	14.7%

(continued)

AREA	1990 (April 1)	1992 (July 1)	1990–92 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
Los Alamos County	18,115	18,179	64	0.4%
Luna County	18,110	19,713	1,603	8.9%
Columbus	641	721	80	12.5%
Deming	10,970	12,013	1,043	9.5%
McKinley County	60,686	65,179	4,493	7.4%
Gallup	19,154	20,133	979	5.1%
Mora County	4,264	4,261	(3)	-0.1%
Wagon Mound	319	312	(7)	-2.2%
Otero County	51,928	51,868	(60)	-0.1%
Alamogordo	27,596	27,559	(37)	-0.1%
Cloudcroft	636	643	7	1.1%
Tularosa	2,615	2,683	68	2.6%
Quay County	10,823	10,457	(366)	-3.4%
House	85	76	(9)	-10.6%
Logan	870	830	(40)	-4.6%
San Jon	277	256	(21)	-7.6%
Tucumcari	6,831	6,694	(137)	-2.0%
Rio Arriba County	34,365	34,891	526	1.5%
Chama	1,048	1,033	(15)	-1.4%
Espanola (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Roosevelt County	16,702	17,463	761	4.6%
Causey	57	59	2	3.5%
Dora	167	160	(7)	-4.2%
Elida	201	215	14	7.0%
Floyd	117	121	4	3.4%
Portales	10,690	11,273	583	5.5%
Sandoval County	63,319	68,779	5,460	8.6%
Bernalillo	5,960	6,312	352	5.9%
Corrales (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Cuba	760	775	15	2.0%
Jemez Springs	413	409	(4)	-1.0%
Rio Rancho	32,505	36,370	3,865	11.9%
San Ysidro	233	254	21	9.0%
San Juan County	91,605	95,112	3,507	3.8%
Aztec	5,479	5,964	485	8.9%
Bloomfield	5,214	5,672	458	8.8%
Farmington	33,997	36,204	2,207	6.5%

(continued)

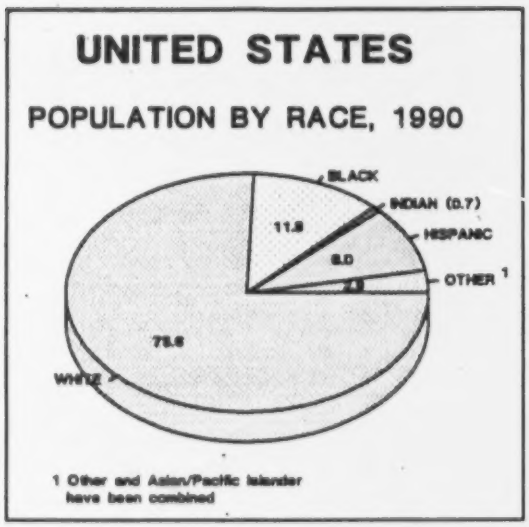
AREA	1990 (April 1)	1992 (July 1)	1990-92 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
San Miguel County	25,743	26,486	743	2.9%
Las Vegas	14,753	15,064	311	2.1%
Mosquero (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Pecos	1,012	1,069	57	5.6%
Santa Fe County	98,928	105,178	6,250	6.3%
Espanola (pt)	(See Below)		N/A	N/A
Santa Fe	55,859	59,004	3,145	5.6%
Sierra County	9,912	9,845	(67)	-0.7%
T or C	6,221	6,136	(85)	-1.4%
Williamsburg	456	455	(1)	-0.2%
Socorro County	14,764	14,983	219	1.5%
Magdalena	861	887	26	3.0%
Socorro	8,159	8,227	68	0.8%
Taos County	23,118	24,228	1,110	4.8%
Questa	1,707	1,750	43	2.5%
Red River	387	405	18	4.7%
Taos	4,065	4,274	209	5.1%
Torrance County	10,285	10,701	416	4.0%
Encino	131	132	1	0.8%
Estancia	792	788	(4)	-0.5%
Moriarty	1,399	1,444	45	3.2%
Mountainair	926	909	(17)	-1.8%
Willard	183	169	(14)	-7.7%
Union County	4,124	4,042	(82)	-2.0%
Clayton	2,484	2,411	(73)	-2.9%
Des Moines	168	170	2	1.2%
Folsom	71	64	(7)	-9.9%
Grenville	24	24	0	0.0%
Valencia County	45,235	48,305	3,070	6.8%
Belen	6,547	6,960	413	6.3%
Bosque Farms	3,791	4,050	259	6.8%
Los Lunas	6,013	6,465	452	7.5%
Multi-County Places				
Corrales	5,453	5,619	166	3.0%
Espanola	8,389	9,026	637	7.6%
Mosquero	164	158	(6)	-3.7%

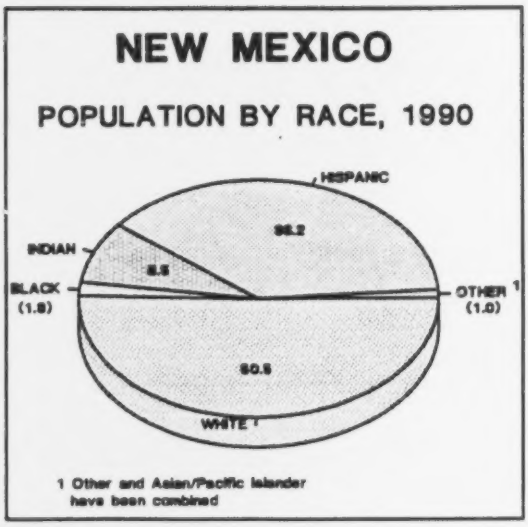
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, February 8, 1994.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO BY AGE & SEX
1990

AGE GROUP	NUMBER	MALE		FEMALE	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
TOTAL	1,515,069	745,253	49.2%	769,816	50.8%
UNDER 5 YEARS	125,878	64,169	51.0%	61,709	49.0%
5 TO 9	131,059	66,612	50.8%	64,447	49.2%
10 TO 14	121,632	62,064	51.0%	59,568	49.0%
15 TO 19	113,938	58,207	51.1%	55,731	48.9%
20 TO 24	106,058	53,482	50.4%	52,576	49.6%
25 TO 29	126,083	63,103	50.0%	62,980	50.0%
30 TO 34	130,666	64,626	49.5%	66,040	50.5%
35 TO 39	121,963	60,113	49.3%	61,850	50.7%
40 TO 44	105,754	52,641	49.8%	53,113	50.2%
45 TO 49	80,790	39,676	49.1%	41,114	50.9%
50 TO 54	66,658	32,162	48.2%	34,496	51.8%
55 TO 59	62,038	29,842	48.1%	32,196	51.9%
60 TO 64	59,490	28,002	47.1%	31,488	52.9%
65 TO 69	55,478	25,744	46.4%	29,734	53.6%
70 TO 74	42,129	19,231	45.6%	22,898	54.4%
75 & OVER	65,455	25,579	39.1%	39,876	60.9%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census





NEW MEXICO POPULATION COMPARISONS
BY HISPANIC ORIGIN AND RACE
1980 AND 1990

	1980	1990	1980-90 CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
HISPANIC ORIGIN	477,051	579,224	102,173	21.4%
NOT OF HISPANIC ORIGIN:				
WHITE	690,236	764,164	73,928	10.7%
BLACK	22,298	27,642	5,344	24.0%
NATIVE AMERICAN	103,102	128,068	24,966	24.2%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	7,118	12,587	5,469	76.8%
OTHER	3,089	3,384	295	9.6%
TOTAL	1,302,894	1,515,069	212,175	16.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN, 1990

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	764,164	50.4%	27,642	1.8%	128,068	8.5%	12,587	0.8%	3,384	0.2%	579,224	38.2%
Bernalillo County	267,965	55.8%	11,862	2.5%	14,191	3.0%	6,692	1.4%	1,557	0.3%	178,310	37.1%
Catron County	1,808	70.5%	7	0.3%	18	0.7%	2	0.1%	0	0.0%	728	28.4%
Chaves County	34,792	60.1%	1,094	1.9%	285	0.5%	242	0.4%	165	0.3%	21,271	36.8%
Cibola County	6,491	27.3%	179	0.8%	8,945	37.6%	62	0.3%	8	0.0%	8,109	34.1%
Colfax County	6,571	50.8%	29	0.2%	65	0.5%	15	0.1%	55	0.4%	6,190	47.9%
Curry County	28,331	67.1%	2,772	6.6%	242	0.6%	738	1.7%	109	0.3%	10,015	23.7%
De Baca County	1,480	65.7%	2	0.1%	30	1.3%	0	0.0%	4	0.2%	736	32.7%
Dona Ana County	55,158	40.7%	1,968	1.5%	805	0.6%	1,013	0.7%	118	0.1%	76,448	56.4%
Eddy County	30,236	62.2%	742	1.5%	209	0.4%	163	0.3%	110	0.2%	17,145	35.3%
Grant County	13,241	47.8%	120	0.4%	194	0.7%	57	0.2%	3	0.0%	14,061	50.8%
Guadalupe County	597	14.4%	7	0.2%	16	0.4%	26	0.6%	5	0.1%	3,505	84.3%
Harding County	517	52.4%	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	461	46.7%
Hidalgo County	2,917	49.0%	9	0.2%	19	0.3%	29	0.5%	0	0.0%	2,984	50.1%
Lea County	36,089	64.7%	2,546	4.6%	319	0.6%	165	0.3%	48	0.1%	16,598	29.8%
Lincoln County	8,585	70.3%	60	0.5%	118	1.0%	21	0.2%	8	0.1%	3,427	28.0%
Los Alamos County	15,467	85.4%	88	0.5%	112	0.6%	421	2.3%	19	0.1%	2,008	11.1%
Luna County	9,113	50.3%	209	1.2%	87	0.5%	51	0.3%	22	0.1%	8,628	47.6%
McKinley County	9,614	15.8%	282	0.5%	42,700	70.4%	218	0.4%	108	0.2%	7,764	12.8%
Mora County	615	14.4%	2	0.0%	12	0.3%	1	0.0%	11	0.3%	3,623	85.0%
Otero County	33,268	64.1%	2,650	5.1%	2,689	5.2%	872	1.7%	69	0.1%	12,380	23.8%
Quay County	6,497	60.0%	124	1.1%	76	0.7%	35	0.3%	31	0.3%	4,060	37.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,375	12.7%	117	0.3%	4,830	14.1%	40	0.1%	48	0.1%	24,955	72.6%
Roosevelt County	11,702	70.1%	210	1.3%	114	0.7%	91	0.5%	37	0.2%	4,548	27.2%
Sandoval County	32,390	51.2%	844	1.3%	12,176	19.2%	455	0.7%	82	0.1%	17,372	27.4%
San Juan County	45,813	50.0%	402	0.4%	33,108	36.1%	183	0.2%	90	0.1%	12,009	13.1%
San Miguel County	4,689	18.2%	145	0.6%	168	0.7%	116	0.5%	134	0.5%	20,491	79.6%
Santa Fe County	46,450	47.0%	505	0.5%	2,284	2.3%	439	0.4%	311	0.3%	48,939	49.5%
Sierra County	7,419	74.8%	29	0.3%	64	0.6%	12	0.1%	9	0.1%	2,379	24.0%
Socorro County	5,972	40.4%	106	0.7%	1,424	9.6%	195	1.3%	10	0.1%	7,057	47.8%
Taos County	6,401	27.7%	46	0.2%	1,473	6.4%	70	0.3%	120	0.5%	15,008	64.9%
Torrance County	6,224	60.5%	34	0.3%	111	1.1%	20	0.2%	4	0.0%	3,892	37.8%
Union County	2,718	65.9%	2	0.0%	10	0.2%	3	0.1%	1	0.0%	1,390	33.7%
Valencia County	20,659	45.7%	448	1.0%	1,169	2.6%	139	0.3%	87	0.2%	22,733	50.3%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY, AND THE BALANCE OF THE STATE 1990 THROUGH 2020*

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	1990-2020 PERCENT CHANGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL CHANGE
New Mexico	1,520,207	1,631,383	1,734,948	1,838,539	1,940,843	2,041,178	2,137,776	27.7%	100.0%
Bernalillo	481,689	511,210	535,661	557,430	577,864	597,141	614,265	20.0%	22.9%
Bal. of State	1,038,518	1,120,173	1,199,287	1,281,109	1,362,979	1,444,037	1,523,511	31.2%	77.1%
Catron	2,558	2,530	2,527	2,539	2,547	2,565	2,574	-0.4%	0.0%
Chaves	57,960	60,997	64,441	68,253	72,242	76,216	80,121	24.6%	3.4%
Cibola	23,731	22,701	23,302	24,576	25,784	27,004	28,748	8.7%	0.5%
Colfax	12,899	12,780	12,738	12,744	12,792	12,853	12,920	-0.8%	0.0%
Curry	42,504	48,791	50,635	53,222	56,213	59,376	62,612	32.3%	3.3%
De Baca	2,338	2,251	2,210	2,174	2,155	2,147	2,144	-7.6%	0.0%
Dona Ana	136,471	159,999	182,431	203,971	224,909	246,488	267,982	64.8%	21.0%
Eddy	48,543	47,967	47,388	46,871	46,388	45,868	45,321	-4.4%	-0.5%
Grant	27,691	28,285	28,884	29,458	29,927	30,310	30,639	8.1%	0.5%
Guadalupe	4,148	4,083	4,052	4,066	4,085	4,098	4,098	-1.5%	0.0%
Harding	982	905	847	805	768	738	712	-21.8%	-0.1%
Hidalgo	5,956	5,997	6,056	6,112	6,131	6,101	6,039	2.9%	0.0%
Lea	55,679	54,503	54,251	54,703	55,495	56,143	57,504	-0.3%	0.0%
Lincoln	12,233	12,787	13,008	13,164	13,531	14,010	14,433	10.6%	0.3%
Los Alamos	18,087	18,142	18,170	18,720	19,006	19,008	18,712	5.1%	0.2%
Luna	18,150	19,277	20,385	21,496	22,491	23,370	24,199	23.9%	1.0%
McKinley	60,780	63,442	67,263	72,862	79,795	87,845	96,311	31.3%	4.5%
Mora	4,260	4,258	4,274	4,299	4,318	4,308	4,278	1.4%	0.0%
Otero	52,043	55,010	57,832	60,722	63,805	66,981	70,170	22.6%	2.8%
Quay	10,823	10,938	11,012	11,057	11,127	11,144	11,122	2.8%	0.1%
Rio Arriba	34,477	37,265	40,128	43,092	46,210	49,505	52,965	34.0%	2.8%
Roosevelt	17,678	18,449	19,164	19,590	19,863	20,126	20,424	12.4%	0.5%
Sandoval	63,841	77,827	90,664	101,923	112,086	121,142	128,996	75.6%	11.5%
San Juan	91,710	95,635	101,085	107,671	114,444	121,123	127,732	24.8%	5.4%
San Miguel	25,794	27,098	28,404	29,678	30,898	32,044	33,091	19.8%	1.2%
Santa Fe	99,288	108,324	116,701	124,454	131,687	138,170	143,785	32.6%	7.7%
Sierra	9,938	10,603	10,760	10,801	10,726	10,563	10,344	7.9%	0.2%
Socorro	14,804	15,767	16,775	17,813	18,922	20,076	21,216	27.8%	1.0%
Taos	23,170	24,674	26,149	27,626	29,065	30,415	31,650	25.4%	1.4%
Torrance	10,327	11,482	12,677	13,889	15,093	16,238	17,330	46.2%	1.1%
Union	4,110	3,920	3,745	3,638	3,574	3,521	3,508	-13.0%	-0.1%
Valencia	45,545	53,486	61,329	69,120	76,902	84,541	91,831	68.8%	7.5%

* All figures are as of July 1.

SOURCE: DAPRO Population Projections 1990-2020, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, November 1991.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE
1990 THROUGH 2020

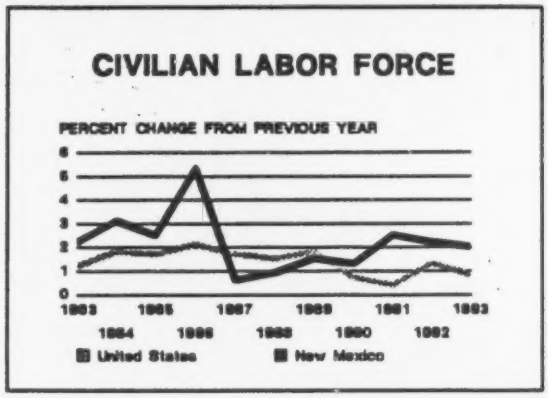
AGE GROUP	1990		1995		1990-1995 % CHANGE	2000		1995-2000 % CHANGE	2005		2000-2005 % CHANGE
	NUMBERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL		NUMBERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL		NUMBERS	PERCENT OF TOTAL	
TOTAL	1,520,205	100.0%	1,631,382	100.0%	7.3%	1,734,944	100.0%	6.3%	1,838,538	100.0%	6.0%
UNDER 5 YEARS	126,375	8.3%	138,195	8.5%	9.4%	137,033	7.9%	-0.8%	141,442	7.7%	3.2%
5 TO 9	130,881	8.6%	128,289	7.9%	-2.0%	140,149	8.1%	9.2%	139,062	7.6%	-0.8%
10 TO 14	122,131	8.0%	133,185	8.2%	9.1%	130,649	7.5%	-1.9%	142,569	7.8%	9.1%
15 TO 19	114,391	7.5%	123,231	7.6%	7.7%	134,775	7.8%	9.4%	132,435	7.2%	-1.7%
20 TO 24	107,220	7.1%	113,545	7.0%	5.9%	123,436	7.1%	8.7%	135,358	7.4%	9.7%
25 TO 29	124,936	8.2%	106,231	6.5%	-15.0%	113,399	6.5%	6.7%	123,692	6.7%	9.1%
30 TO 34	130,440	8.6%	125,391	7.7%	-3.9%	107,257	6.2%	-14.5%	114,484	6.2%	6.7%
35 TO 39	122,405	8.1%	132,173	8.1%	8.0%	127,151	7.3%	-3.8%	109,102	5.9%	-14.2%
40 TO 44	106,498	7.0%	124,033	7.6%	16.5%	133,339	7.7%	7.5%	128,402	7.0%	-3.7%
45 TO 49	81,819	5.4%	107,402	6.6%	31.3%	124,212	7.2%	15.7%	133,581	7.3%	7.5%
50 TO 54	67,238	4.4%	81,889	5.0%	21.8%	106,823	6.2%	30.4%	123,566	6.7%	15.7%
55 TO 59	62,208	4.1%	66,701	4.1%	7.2%	81,126	4.7%	21.6%	105,562	5.7%	30.1%
60 TO 64	59,531	3.9%	60,858	3.7%	2.2%	65,531	3.8%	7.7%	79,483	4.3%	21.3%
65 TO 69	55,537	3.7%	56,989	3.5%	2.6%	58,462	3.4%	2.6%	63,024	3.4%	7.8%
70 TO 74	42,517	2.8%	50,895	3.1%	19.7%	52,400	3.0%	3.0%	53,961	2.9%	3.0%
75 & OVER	66,080	4.3%	82,377	5.0%	24.7%	99,205	5.7%	20.4%	112,815	6.1%	13.7%

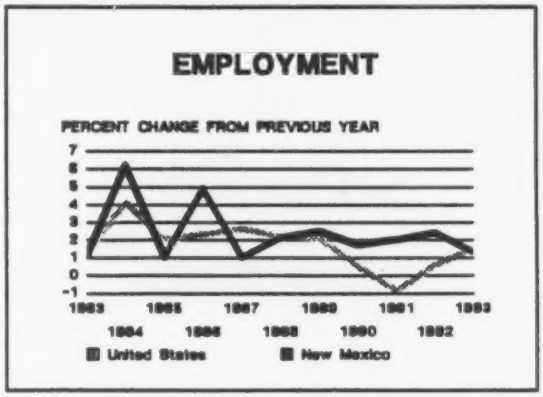
(continued)

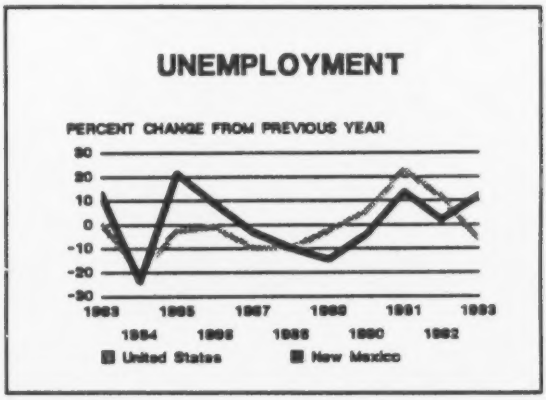
AGE GROUP	2010 NUMBERS	2010 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2005-2010 % CHANGE	2015 NUMBERS	2015 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2010-2015 % CHANGE	2020 NUMBERS	2020 PERCENT OF TOTAL	2015-2020 % CHANGE
TOTAL	1,940,842	100.0%	5.6%	2,041,175	100.0%	5.2%	2,137,774	100.0%	4.7%
UNDER 5 YEARS	146,460	7.5%	3.5%	151,455	7.4%	3.4%	155,513	7.3%	2.7%
5 TO 9	143,374	7.4%	3.1%	148,339	7.3%	3.5%	153,286	7.2%	3.3%
10 TO 14	141,425	7.3%	-0.8%	145,664	7.1%	3.0%	150,560	7.0%	3.4%
15 TO 19	144,313	7.4%	9.0%	143,147	7.0%	-0.8%	147,338	6.9%	2.9%
20 TO 24	133,186	6.9%	-1.6%	145,115	7.1%	9.0%	144,058	6.7%	-0.7%
25 TO 29	135,771	7.0%	9.8%	133,765	6.6%	-1.5%	145,767	6.8%	9.0%
30 TO 34	124,717	6.4%	8.9%	136,694	6.7%	9.6%	134,692	6.3%	-1.5%
35 TO 39	116,152	6.0%	6.5%	126,210	6.2%	8.7%	138,046	6.5%	9.4%
40 TO 44	110,470	5.7%	-14.0%	117,410	5.8%	6.3%	127,366	6.0%	8.5%
45 TO 49	128,773	6.6%	-3.6%	111,032	5.4%	-13.8%	117,920	5.5%	6.2%
50 TO 54	132,920	6.8%	7.6%	128,264	6.3%	-3.5%	110,846	5.2%	-13.6%
55 TO 59	122,035	6.3%	15.6%	131,297	6.4%	7.6%	126,877	5.9%	-3.4%
60 TO 64	103,058	5.3%	29.7%	119,049	5.8%	15.5%	128,134	6.0%	7.6%
65 TO 69	76,264	3.9%	21.0%	98,621	4.8%	29.3%	113,948	5.3%	15.5%
70 TO 74	58,305	3.0%	8.1%	70,537	3.5%	21.0%	91,173	4.3%	29.3%
75 & OVER	123,619	6.4%	9.6%	134,577	6.6%	8.9%	152,254	7.1%	13.1%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.

SOURCE: DAPRO Population Projections 1990-2020, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, November 1991.

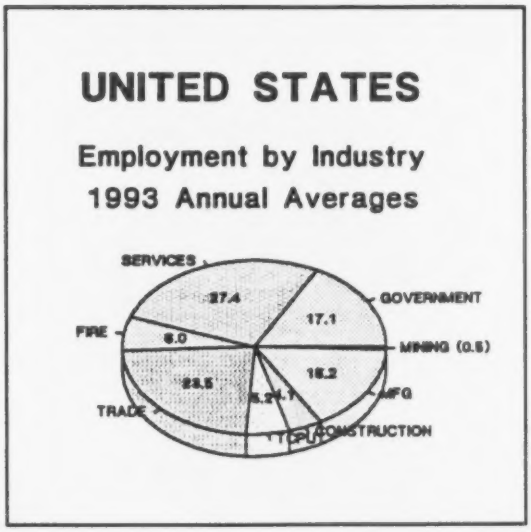


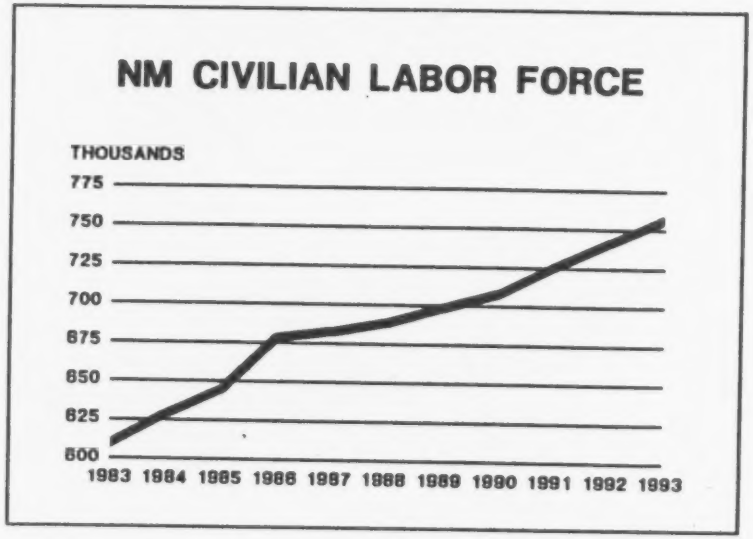


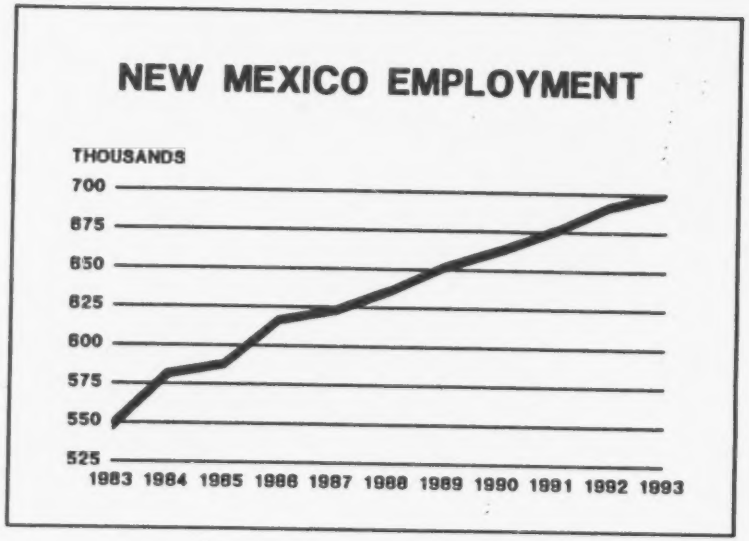


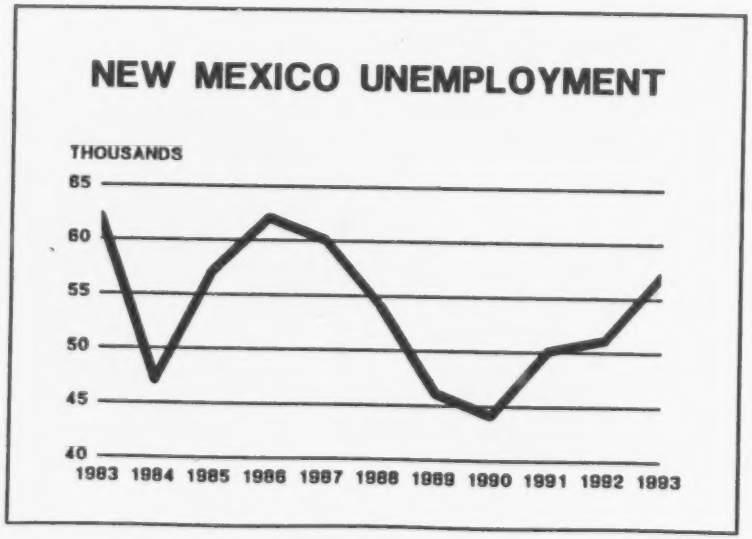
The New Mexico civilian labor force grew more quickly than the United States in the early to mid-1980s, reaching a high point in 1986, before dropping sharply in 1987 to below the national growth rate. The New Mexico rate made its way back above the national growth rate in 1990 and has remained there through 1993. New Mexico employment growth fluctuated above and below the national rate of growth in the early to mid-1980s before settling down in 1988 and following close to a two percent rate of growth pattern for several years - with a slight dip in 1993. The United States, on the other hand, took a sharp dip in 1991 with a one percent decrease in employment and climbed back up again by 1993. Both New Mexico and the United States unemployment rates of change have followed a similar pattern; however, in 1988 New Mexico crossed the line from having higher growth rates to having lower growth rates in unemployment until 1993. Again in 1993 New Mexico crossed back over to a higher growth rate than the nation.

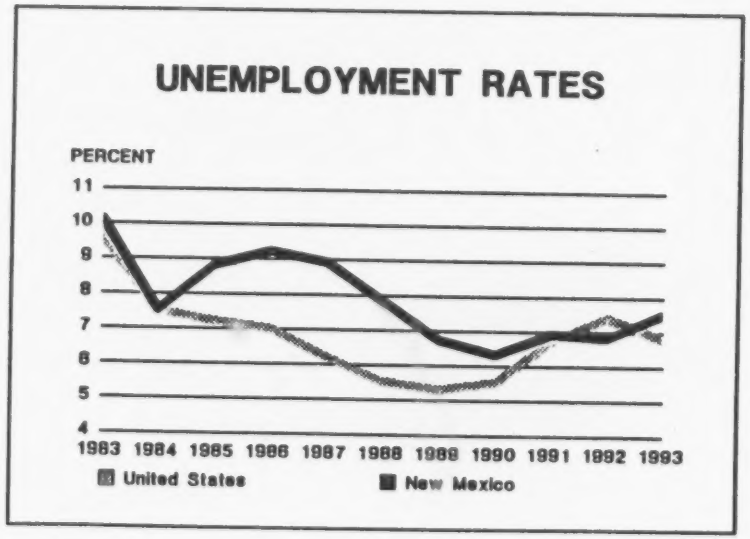
The largest employment sectors in New Mexico are government, services, and trade; accounting for over three-quarters of total nonagricultural employment. Compared to the United States, New Mexico has significantly more government and mining employment and less manufacturing.




NM CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
THOUSANDS
775
750
725
700
675
650
625
600
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993


NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
700
675
650
625
600
575
550
525
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993


NEW MEXICO UNEMPLOYMENT
THOUSANDS
65
60
55
50
45
40
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
PERCENT
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
United States
New Mexico

Overall nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew 3.7 percent from 1992 to 1993; significantly higher than the previous two years with growth rates of 0.9 percent from 1990 to 1991 and 2.8 percent from 1991 to 1992. All major industrial sectors increased employment from 1992 to 1993. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to increase another 3.7 percent in 1994. Below is a brief description of the recent and expected employment changes for each sector.

Mining employment in New Mexico dropped significantly during the 1980s from a high of 31,200 in 1981 to a low of 14,700 in 1989, or a 53 percent decrease. Oil and gas extraction is the largest subsector in the mining industry, and its decline of 47 percent from 1981 to 1989 was due to low oil prices. Metal mining decreased even more dramatically: 79 percent during the same time period. However, from 1989 to 1990 mining employment increased significantly (10.9 percent) with expansion in all sectors. Oil and gas accounted for the majority of the increase (rising 16 percent) as natural gas producers took advantage of the coal seam gas tax credit originally due to expire at the end of 1990 but extended through 1992. Mining employment showed another small increase (2.5 percent) in 1991, before dropping a substantial 9.6 percent in 1992, with both metal mining and oil and gas extraction suffering major losses. In 1993, metal mining recovered approximately 100 positions for a 6.7 percent increase, and oil and gas recovered about 700 positions for a 7.5 percent increase. At the same time, coal and nonmetallic mining experienced a slight decrease of approximately 2.3 percent. In 1994, lower energy prices are expected to hurt oil and natural gas employment.

The cyclical construction industry fell from record-setting employment of 37,500 in 1985 to a low 28,400 in 1991. Yet, largely due to lowered interest rates, construction employment grew a healthy 9.2 percent in 1992 and 14.5 percent in 1993 (the highest growth rate of all major sectors for both years). Construction employment is expected to remain strong in 1994. Continuing low interest rates should keep housing construction strong. In addition, apartment construction is expected to pick up in 1994, and several manufacturing facilities (Intel, Motorola, and Sumitomo) will be under construction throughout the year.

Manufacturing maintained steady growth from 1983 to 1990, with 1988 and 1989 particularly strong years. Most of this growth was in the areas of electronics and transportation manufacturing. However, employment decreased 3.7 percent in 1991 and 3.8 percent in 1992, largely due to losses in defense-related industries. The net effect of hires and layoffs in 1993 resulted in a higher than anticipated rate of growth, 3.7 percent, moving manufacturing employment in a positive direction once again. When construction projects are complete for Intel, Motorola, and Sumitomo, many new manufacturing jobs will be created.

Employment in transportation, communication, and public utilities (TCPU) has fluctuated slightly over the past ten years with a net decrease of 400 jobs or 1.4 percent from 1983 to 1993. From 1992 to 1993 TCPU grew 1.0 percent.

The trade sector has grown steadily throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s, with the only exception in 1991, when employment took a small downturn (-0.1 percent). In 1992, trade registered a 3.1 percent growth rate and, in 1993, a 3.3 percent growth rate. Trade employment is expected to grow another 3.3 percent in 1994 in response to growth in real income.

Finance, insurance, and real estate (FIRE) employment experienced small declines for several years from 1988 to 1990, then slowly began to pick up again in 1991 and 1992. In 1993, FIRE registered a substantial increase of 3.4 percent, with particularly strong gains in insurance and real estate.

The services sector has shown strong growth throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s, with an impressive 4.7 percent increase in 1992 and 4.4 percent in 1993. This sector includes a wide variety of services including, but not limited to, health, legal, personal, business, and educational services. Research and development firms such as Sandia National Laboratories are also included in this category. Services employment is expected to remain strong with an increase of 4.6 percent in 1994.

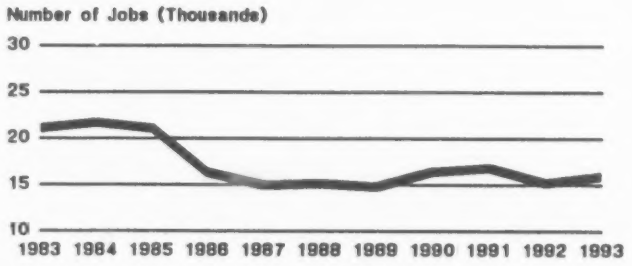
Government employment grew 1.9 percent from 1992 to 1993 with two out of three subsectors registering an increase: state government grew 3.1 percent, followed by local government at 1.7 percent, while federal government decreased 0.3 percent.

Specific economic activity for the different areas of the state is provided monthly in the "New Mexico Labor Market Review" available from the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis (see Appendix page A-2 to order).

PRIMARY SOURCE FOR PROJECTIONS: "The Outlook: New Mexico and Albuquerque" by Brian McDonald, Director, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, January 13, 1994.

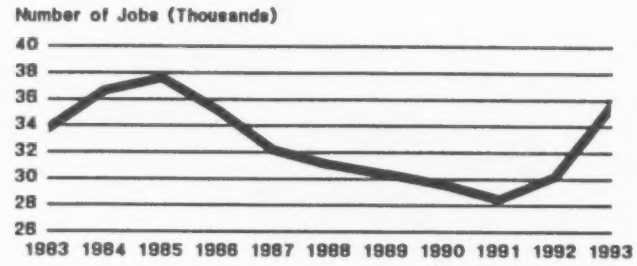
MINING EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



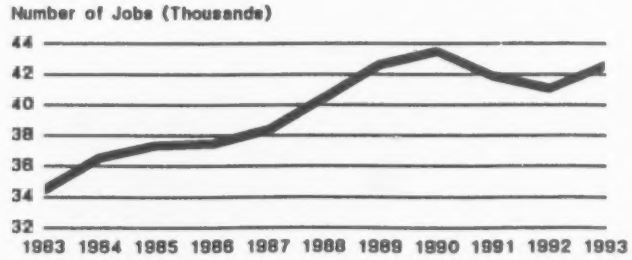
CONSTRUC. EMPLOY. IN NM

1983 through 1993



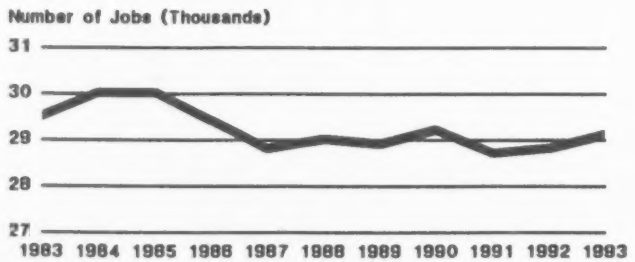
MANU. EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



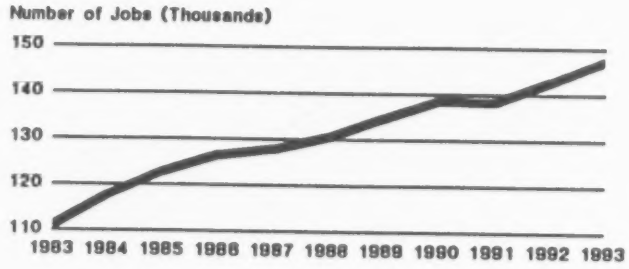
TCPU EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



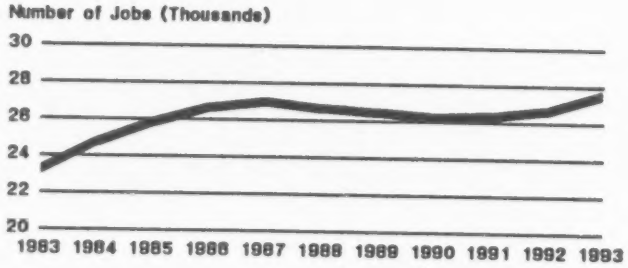
TRADE EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



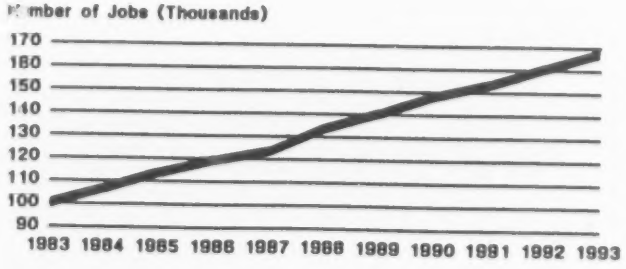
FIRE EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



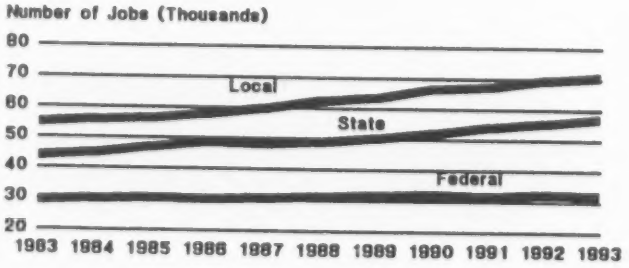
SERVICES EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



GOV'T EMPLOYMENT IN NM

1983 through 1993



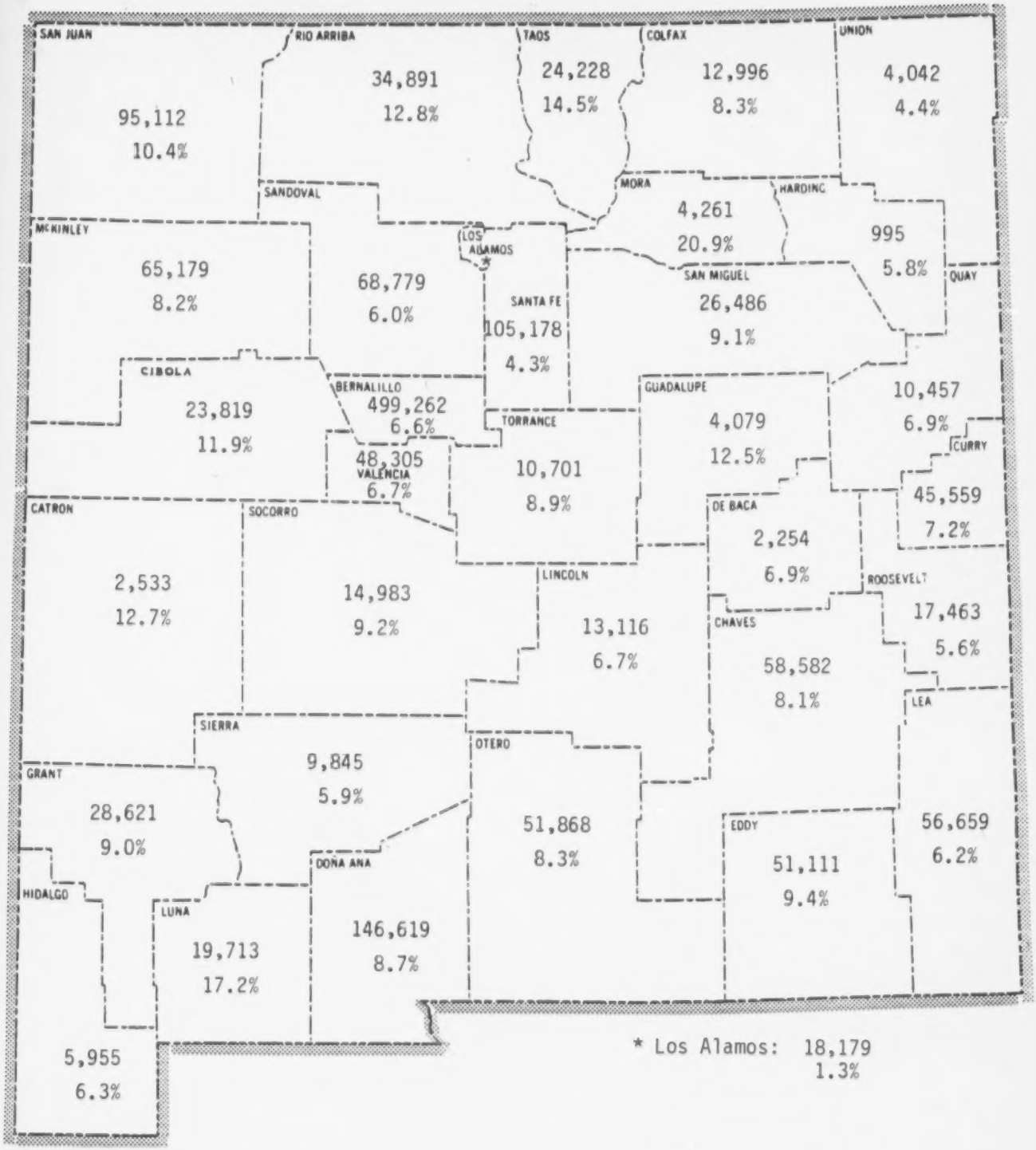
LABOR FORCE DATA FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SUBSTATE AREAS 1992 AND 1993

AREA	1992 ANNUAL AVERAGE			1993 ANNUAL AVERAGE		
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPL. RATE
UNITED STATES	126,982,000	9,384,000	7.4%	128,040,000	8,734,000	6.8%
NEW MEXICO	741,000	51,000	6.8%	756,000	57,000	7.5%
Bernalillo County	261,818	12,625	4.8%	272,893	18,042	6.6%
Balance of State	479,182	38,375	8.0%	483,107	38,958	8.1%
Catron County	1,135	124	10.9%	1,051	134	12.7%
Chaves County	24,475	2,593	10.6%	23,563	1,917	8.1%
Cibola County	9,369	1,127	12.0%	9,181	1,091	11.9%
Colfax County	6,099	537	8.8%	6,201	514	8.3%
Curry County	18,734	1,201	6.4%	18,274	1,311	7.2%
De Baca County	896	65	7.3%	885	61	6.9%
Dona Ana County	60,620	4,748	7.8%	61,156	5,332	8.7%
Eddy County	23,055	1,758	7.6%	22,807	2,138	9.4%
Grant County	11,223	1,175	10.5%	11,493	1,035	9.0%
Guadalupe County	1,772	201	11.3%	1,751	219	12.5%
Harding County	498	26	5.2%	468	27	5.8%
Hidalgo County	2,807	161	5.7%	2,881	181	6.3%
Lea County	24,778	1,621	6.5%	25,003	1,543	6.2%
Lincoln County	6,506	439	6.7%	6,264	421	6.7%
Los Alamos County	11,081	159	1.4%	11,352	143	1.3%
Luna County	8,074	1,286	15.9%	8,263	1,423	17.2%
McKinley County	23,911	1,950	8.2%	24,915	2,043	8.2%
Mora County	1,518	330	21.7%	1,552	325	20.9%
Otero County	20,343	1,686	8.3%	19,779	1,637	8.3%
Quay County	4,784	310	6.5%	4,708	325	6.9%
Rio Arriba County	15,530	2,101	13.5%	15,912	2,040	12.8%
Roosevelt County	7,154	402	5.6%	7,162	403	5.6%
Sandoval County	32,009	1,653	5.2%	33,015	1,970	6.0%
San Juan County	42,818	4,554	10.6%	42,687	4,422	10.4%
San Miguel County	11,022	1,103	10.0%	11,267	1,027	9.1%
Santa Fe County	60,134	2,580	4.3%	61,749	2,682	4.3%
Sierra County	3,307	186	5.6%	3,336	196	5.9%
Socorro County	6,775	551	8.1%	6,643	609	9.2%
Taos County	12,155	2,029	16.7%	12,825	1,854	14.5%
Torrance County	4,684	449	9.6%	4,498	401	8.9%
Union County	1,779	93	5.2%	1,738	76	4.4%
Valencia County	20,981	1,158	5.5%	21,729	1,456	6.7%

NOTE: Estimates are subject to revision.
1/93 Benchmark

NEW MEXICO

POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY



* Los Alamos: 18,179
1.3%

Population: 1992

Unemployment Rate: 1993 Annual Average

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA
1993

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQUERQUE MSA	
	1993 ANNUAL AVERAGE*	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1993 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1993 ANNUAL AVERAGE	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Total Nonagricultural Employment	110,171,000	100.0%	623,900	100.0%	288,200	100.0%
Manufacturing	17,802,000	16.2%	42,500	6.8%	26,200	9.1%
Mining	599,000	0.5%	15,800	2.5%	**	**
Construction	4,573,000	4.2%	35,500	5.7%	17,600	6.1%
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,710,000	5.2%	29,100	4.7%	12,700	4.4%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	25,848,000	23.5%	147,200	23.6%	69,200	24.0%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,605,000	6.0%	27,500	4.4%	15,400	5.3%
Services & Miscellaneous	30,193,000	27.4%	167,300	26.8%	88,600	30.7%
Government	18,841,000	17.1%	159,000	25.5%	58,600	20.3%

* Preliminary. (Source: "Employment and Earnings," U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1994.)

** The mining series is combined with the construction series.

NOTE: Data reflects number of jobs, by place of work.
Detail may not sum to total due to rounding.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO
1981 AND 1991

AREA	1981	1991	PERCENT CHANGE 1981–1991	PERCENT OF TOTAL 1991
New Mexico	19,991	19,271	-3.6%	100.0%
Bernalillo County	681	624	-8.4%	3.2%
Catron County	335	319	-4.8%	1.7%
Chaves County	1,316	1,269	-3.6%	6.6%
Cibola County	215	254	18.1%	1.3%
Colfax County	451	409	-9.3%	2.1%
Curry County	1,019	837	-17.9%	4.3%
De Baca County	282	240	-14.9%	1.2%
Dona Ana County	2,326	2,303	-1.0%	12.0%
Eddy County	842	829	-1.5%	4.3%
Grant County	353	359	1.7%	1.9%
Guadalupe County	329	318	-3.3%	1.7%
Harding County	268	244	-9.0%	1.3%
Hidalgo County	311	261	-16.1%	1.4%
Lea County	784	731	-6.8%	3.8%
Lincoln County	488	446	-8.6%	2.3%
Los Alamos County	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Luna County	369	326	-11.7%	1.7%
McKinley County	230	248	7.8%	1.3%
Mora County	412	428	3.9%	2.2%
Otero County	487	486	-0.2%	2.5%
Quay County	811	704	-13.2%	3.7%
Rio Arriba County	879	966	9.9%	5.0%
Roosevelt County	1,221	1,071	-12.3%	5.6%
Sandoval County	438	409	-6.6%	2.1%
San Juan County	891	940	5.5%	4.9%
San Miguel County	614	679	10.6%	3.5%
Santa Fe County	362	406	12.2%	2.1%
Sierra County	331	312	-5.7%	1.6%
Socorro County	478	493	3.1%	2.6%
Taos County	460	504	9.6%	2.6%
Torrance County	577	559	-3.1%	2.9%
Union County	667	619	-7.2%	3.2%
Valencia County	764	678	-11.3%	3.5%

SOURCE: Regional Economic Information System, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 1993

SHORT-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis, determines occupational shortages and surpluses based on employment surveys, and job orders listed and persons registered with state labor service centers. A one-page summary is published monthly in the "New Mexico Labor Market Review" (see Appendix page A-2 to order). Below is a listing of shortages in the high demand areas of education and health.

STATEWIDE OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES
IN EDUCATION AND HEALTH

EDUCATION

BILINGUAL TEACHER	SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	SPEECH THERAPIST
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	

SOURCE: Albuquerque Public Schools
New Mexico Department of Education

HEALTH

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT	PHYSICAL THERAPIST
CRITICAL CARE NURSE	PHYSICIAN
HOME HEALTH AIDE	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	REGISTERED NURSE
NURSE PRACTITIONER	SPEECH THERAPIST
OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST	

SOURCE: New Mexico Health Resources
New Mexico Health Care Association
Home Health Care

APPLICANTS

REGISTERED WITH THE NEW MEXICO JOB SERVICE STATEWIDE

TOP 35 OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER OF APPLICANTS
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	4,070
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	3,530
CLERK, GENERAL	3,148
CASHIER-CHECKER	2,464
SECRETARY	2,284
CARPENTER	1,631
CASHIER II	1,587
OPERATING ENGINEER	1,459
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	1,338
RECEPTIONIST	1,324
LABORER, STORES	1,287
COOK (HOTEL & RESTAURANT)	1,253
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	1,216
NURSE ASSISTANT	1,202
HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE	1,187
JANITOR	1,078
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	1,072
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	974
TRACTOR-TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVER	965
MANAGER, OFFICE	964
KITCHEN HELPER	961
ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN	916
SALES CLERK	879
WELDER, COMBINATION	877
BUS DRIVER	861
BOOKKEEPER	847
MANAGER, RETAIL STORE	810
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	801
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	794
MATERIAL HANDLER	791
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	783
DATA ENTRY CLERK	738
CANNERY WORKER	717
SHIPPING & RECEIVING CLERK	707
COMPUTER OPERATOR	702

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, applicants active July 1993 through February 1994.

JOB OPENINGS

LISTED WITH THE NEW MEXICO JOB SERVICE STATEWIDE

TOP 35 OCCUPATIONS	NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS
MATERIAL HANDLER	4,234
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	3,059
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	1,262
CLERK, GENERAL	1,236
YARD WORKER	1,216
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	1,209
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTITUTIONAL	707
KITCHEN HELPER	496
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BUILDING	386
MERCHANT PATROLLER	383
DAY WORKER	371
ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK	370
WAITER/WAITRESS, INFORMAL	340
CARPENTER	336
FAST-FOODS WORKER	321
JANITOR	315
LABORER, LANDSCAPE	301
RECEPTIONIST	300
COOK (HOTEL & RESTAURANT)	299
CLEANER, HOUSEKEEPING	298
TELEPHONE-DIRECTORY-DISTRIBUTOR	298
GROUNDSKEEPER, INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL	297
CANNERY WORKER	288
SECRETARY	278
OFFICE HELPER	275
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY	255
PARKING LOT ATTENDANT	253
CASHIER-CHECKER	239
CASHIER II	229
FOREST-FIRE FIGHTER	219
LABORER, STORES	208
TELEPHONE SOLICITOR	205
CARETAKER	205
CLERK-TYPIST	201
TRACTOR-TRAILER-TRUCK DRIVER	200

SOURCE: Employment Service Automated Reporting System, job openings received July 1993 through February 1994.

LONG-TERM OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

The New Mexico Department of Labor publication "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000" provides long term occupational projections with narratives and data summaries for major industries and detailed occupations. The information in this report is based on data collected through the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program. The OES program consists of a continuous major survey, where approximately 6,500 companies are asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the number of employees in each occupational category. The data is then manipulated to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. The OES program is a joint effort of the New Mexico Department of Labor and the United States Department of Labor, with additional funding provided by the New Mexico Department of Education, Vocational Education Division.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase 20 percent from 1988 to 2000 (compared to a national increase of 16 percent). This is half as fast as the growth in the previous 12 year period (1976-1988) when employment shot up 40 percent. The fastest growing industry will be services, with a projected growth rate of 32 percent, followed by trade at 22 percent. Mining is the only sector which is projected to decline (2.7 percent).

Among occupational groups, service occupations will experience the highest growth rates, with food preparation and service occupations accounting for almost half of all new service jobs. The greatest number of new jobs will be found in professional and technical occupations such as engineers; engineering technicians; computer specialists; health practitioners and technicians; and teachers, except college and university.

Below is a table listing the fastest growing occupations and occupations with the largest number of annual job openings from 1988 to 2000. Many of the occupations with the largest number of annual openings have a large numerical base, plus high turnover rates and comparatively low wages.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
New Mexico, 1988–2000
(Occupations with over 100 workers)

Occupation Title	Percent Change 1988–2000
Home Health Aides	82.0%
Paralegals	76.2%
Medical Assistants	66.6%
Medical Secretaries	63.2%
Physical Therapists	60.8%
Cannery Workers	60.1%
Travel Agents	59.4%
Physical, Correct. Therapy Assist.	56.1%
Surgical Technicians	55.0%
Plastic Molding, Casting Oper.	54.7%

OCCUPATIONS WITH THE MOST ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
New Mexico, 1988–2000

Occupation Title	Annual Job Openings
Salespersons, Retail	1,010
Waiters/Waitresses	760
Food Counter & Related Workers	670
Cashiers	660
General Mgrs. & Top Executives	640
Secretaries	600
Janitors and Cleaners	440
General Office Clerks	410
Registered Nurses	380
Truck Drivers, Heavy	370

NEW MEXICO
ESTIMATED AND PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	1988 ANNUAL AVG. EMPLOYMENT	2000 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT	547,500	658,400	110,900	20.3%
MINING	15,000	14,600	(400)	-2.7%
Metal Mining	2,000	1,200	(800)	-40.0%
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	3,900	4,300	400	10.3%
Oil and Gas Extraction	9,100	9,100	0	0.0%
CONSTRUCTION	31,000	37,400	6,400	20.7%
MANUFACTURING	40,400	47,300	6,900	17.0%
Durable Goods	27,500	31,800	4,300	15.6%
Lumber and Wood Products	2,500	2,500	0	-1.2%
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2,800	3,900	1,100	39.3%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	5,400	7,600	2,200	39.8%
Transportation Equipment	5,200	5,000	(200)	-3.3%
Other Durable Goods	11,600	12,800	1,200	10.6%
Nondurable Goods	13,000	15,500	2,500	19.1%
Food and Kindred Products	4,000	4,700	700	17.8%
Textiles and Apparel	2,700	3,000	300	9.3%
Other Nondurable Goods	6,400	7,800	1,400	22.2%
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,000	32,200	3,200	11.2%
Railroad Transportation	2,100	1,900	(300)	-11.9%
Trucking and Warehousing	6,600	8,400	1,800	26.5%
Other Transportation	4,800	6,100	1,300	27.5%
Communication	6,600	6,900	300	4.4%
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	8,900	9,000	100	1.4%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	130,300	159,300	29,000	22.2%
Wholesale Trade	23,500	28,500	5,000	21.4%
Durable Goods	13,600	16,100	2,500	18.3%
Nondurable Goods	9,900	12,400	2,500	25.5%
Retail Trade	106,800	130,800	24,000	22.4%
General Merchandise Stores	12,300	15,200	2,900	23.9%
Food Stores	14,800	18,200	3,400	22.8%
Auto Dlrs. and Service Stations	13,900	15,000	1,100	8.0%
Eating and Drinking Places	39,700	50,400	10,700	27.1%
Other Retail Trade	26,100	31,900	5,800	22.3%
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	26,600	31,300	4,700	17.6%
Banking	8,000	10,100	2,100	26.9%
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	6,900	8,700	1,800	26.4%
Real Estate	6,000	6,800	800	13.7%
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	5,700	5,600	(100)	-1.8%
SERVICES	133,400	176,000	42,600	31.9%
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11,500	14,800	3,300	28.3%
Personal Services	6,200	7,300	1,100	17.6%
Business Services	31,200	44,400	13,200	42.3%
Health Services	31,700	45,600	13,900	43.8%
Social Services	7,900	10,300	2,400	29.7%
Other Services	44,800	53,600	8,800	19.6%
GOVERNMENT	141,600	160,300	18,700	13.2%
Federal	30,800	33,000	2,200	7.1%
State	48,700	53,000	4,300	8.8%
Local	62,100	74,300	12,200	19.7%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.
SOURCE: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis, September 1991

NEW MEXICO
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
1988 ANNUAL AVERAGES AND PROJECTIONS TO THE YEAR 2000

	1988 ANNUAL AVG EMPLOYMENT	2000 PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT	CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT CHANGE
EXECUTIVE, ADMIN., AND MANAGERIAL	50,550	64,390	13,830	27.4%
Marketing, Adv., and Public Rel. Mgrs.	2,050	2,700	650	31.8%
Food Service and Lodging Managers	4,980	6,810	1,830	36.7%
Education Administrators	3,000	3,660	660	22.0%
General Managers and Top Executives	17,560	21,490	3,930	22.4%
PROFESSIONAL, PARAPROFESS., TECHNICAL	131,000	163,730	32,730	25.0%
Accountants and Auditors	3,940	5,000	1,060	26.8%
Mechanical Engineers	1,690	2,050	360	21.3%
Electrical & Electronic Technicians	5,650	7,950	2,300	40.7%
Computer Systems Analysts	2,070	2,990	920	44.6%
Social Workers	1,980	2,480	500	25.3%
Lawyers	3,470	4,530	1,060	30.5%
Teachers, Elementary	7,850	9,050	1,200	15.3%
Registered Nurses	7,800	10,640	2,840	36.5%
MARKETING AND SALES	61,130	77,360	16,240	26.6%
Insurance Sales Workers	1,630	2,030	400	24.4%
Salespersons, Retail	18,240	23,300	5,070	27.8%
Stock Clerks, Sales Floor	5,830	7,370	1,540	26.4%
Cashiers	12,500	15,160	2,670	21.3%
CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	101,500	117,290	15,790	15.6%
Tellers	2,530	2,780	250	9.9%
Secretaries	16,290	18,810	2,520	15.5%
Typists	2,380	2,120	260	-10.9%
Bookkeeping and Accounting Clerks	11,990	12,540	550	4.6%
General Office Clerks	12,170	14,710	2,540	20.9%
SERVICE	92,780	119,030	26,240	28.3%
Guards	3,250	3,960	720	22.0%
Waiters and Waitresses	9,940	13,570	3,630	36.5%
Cooks, Restaurant	4,180	5,590	1,400	33.5%
Nursing Aides and Orderlies	4,130	5,970	1,840	44.6%
Home Health Aides	650	1,190	530	82.0%
Child Care Workers	3,680	4,600	920	25.0%
PRODUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE	133,940	157,870	23,930	17.9%
Automotive Mechanics	4,220	4,970	750	17.7%
Home Appli. and Power Tool Repairers	480	490	0	0.8%
Carpenters	6,320	7,730	1,410	22.3%
Electricians	2,570	3,220	650	25.1%
Machinists	1,490	1,990	500	33.9%
Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	1,580	1,880	300	19.1%
Electrical, Electronic Assemblers	880	600	(290)	-32.5%
Welders and Cutters	1,950	2,080	130	6.8%
Truck Drivers, Heavy	6,770	8,820	2,050	30.3%
Construction Trades Helpers	3,530	4,280	740	21.1%

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to roundings.
SOURCE: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis, September 1991

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

PURPOSE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the United States Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need; i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

DEFINITION

A civil jurisdiction (defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties) is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was ten percent or more. This ten percent ceiling concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The six percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, Federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

"AREA TRENDS in Employment and Unemployment"
U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration
April 1994

NEW MEXICO	
ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS	CIVIL JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED
Catron County	Catron County
Balance of Chaves County	Chaves County less Roswell City
Cibola County	Cibola County
Grant County	Grant County
Guadalupe County	Guadalupe County
Luna County	Luna County
McKinley County	McKinley County
Mora County	Mora County
Balance of Otero County	Otero County less Alamogordo City
Rio Arriba County	Rio Arriba County
Roswell City	Roswell City in Chaves County
Balance of San Juan County	San Juan County less Farmington City
San Miguel County	San Miguel County
Taos County	Taos County
Torrance County	Torrance County

SOURCE: "AREA TRENDS in Employment and Unemployment," U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, April 1994

INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs, but before deductions of income tax and other personal taxes. Per capita income is average income per person, and is calculated by dividing personal income by the resident population. Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees.

In comparison to other states, New Mexico continues to rank low in terms of income. New Mexico's 1993 per capita income of $16,297 is approximately 78 percent of the national average of $20,817 and ranks number 46 out of the 50 states (up from number 49 in 1992). New Mexico's growth rate of 5.4 percent outperformed the national increase of only 3.5 percent. Within New Mexico, Los Alamos County traditionally has the highest per capita income ($28,087 in 1992). Mora County had the lowest per capita income of $9,455 in 1992. County per capita income statistics always run one year behind state totals.

In 1992, New Mexico ranked number 42 in terms of annual average pay, somewhat higher than the per capita income ranking. New Mexico's percentage increase from 1991 to 1992 was less than the national average (3.8 percent compared to 5.4 percent). According to the 1990 census, New Mexico's median family income ranked number 44. Average hourly wages in New Mexico for selected occupations are listed on page 39. These wages are based on surveys conducted at the New Mexico Department of Labor, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis.

Inflation strips the purchasing power of personal income. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a way of measuring inflation on a monthly basis. It is based on the cost of goods that the "average" American purchases. These costs are divided by costs for a "base" year to yield an index figure. The CPI table shown on page 40 reflects national cost-of-living increases; there is no separate table for New Mexico. According to the table the national cost-of-living rose 3.0 percent between 1992 and 1993.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

1991 AND 1992

AREA	1991	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1992	% OF STATE AVERAGE	1991-92 CHANGE	% CHANGE
New Mexico	$14,781	100.0%	$15,458	100.0%	$677	4.6%
Albuquerque	16,990	114.9%	17,758	114.9%	768	4.5%
Las Cruces	12,493	84.5%	13,016	84.2%	523	4.2%
Santa Fe	20,059	135.7%	20,893	135.2%	834	4.2%
Bernalillo County	17,758	120.1%	18,582	120.2%	824	4.6%
Catron County	12,035	81.4%	12,230	79.1%	195	1.6%
Chaves County	14,012	94.8%	14,657	94.8%	645	4.6%
Cibola County	9,210	62.3%	9,762	63.2%	552	6.0%
Colfax County	14,085	95.3%	14,787	95.7%	702	5.0%
Curry County	13,678	92.5%	14,600	94.4%	922	6.7%
De Baca County	12,314	83.3%	12,658	81.9%	344	2.8%
Dona Ana County	12,493	84.5%	13,016	84.2%	523	4.2%
Eddy County	14,639	99.0%	15,121	97.8%	482	3.3%
Grant County	12,596	85.2%	12,639	81.8%	43	0.3%
Guadalupe County	10,318	69.8%	10,870	70.3%	552	5.3%
Harding County	11,224	75.9%	10,762	69.6%	(462)	-4.1%
Hidalgo County	13,115	88.7%	13,649	88.3%	534	4.1%
Lea County	13,818	93.5%	14,244	92.1%	426	3.1%
Lincoln County	15,611	105.6%	16,234	105.0%	623	4.0%
Los Alamos County	26,189	177.2%	28,087	181.7%	1,898	7.2%
Luna County	11,604	78.5%	11,976	77.5%	372	3.2%
McKinley County	9,178	62.1%	9,500	61.5%	322	3.5%
Mora County	8,825	59.7%	9,455	61.2%	630	7.1%
Otero County	12,691	85.9%	13,662	88.4%	971	7.7%
Quay County	13,625	92.2%	14,537	94.0%	912	6.7%
Rio Arriba County	9,842	66.6%	10,332	66.8%	490	5.0%
Roosevelt County	12,666	85.7%	14,237	92.1%	1,571	12.4%
Sandoval County	13,983	94.6%	14,560	94.2%	577	4.1%
San Juan County	12,694	85.9%	13,381	86.6%	687	5.4%
San Miguel County	10,368	70.1%	10,959	70.9%	591	5.7%
Santa Fe County	18,972	128.4%	19,650	127.1%	678	3.6%
Sierra County	12,982	87.8%	13,911	90.0%	929	7.2%
Socorro County	11,387	77.0%	11,783	76.2%	396	3.5%
Taos County	11,699	79.1%	12,030	77.8%	331	2.8%
Torrance County	11,119	75.2%	11,898	77.0%	779	7.0%
Union County	15,704	106.2%	15,394	99.6%	(310)	-2.0%
Valencia County	13,208	89.4%	13,793	89.2%	585	4.4%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, May 5, 1994

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY FOR 1991 AND 1992, BY STATE

AREA	1991	1992	PERCENT CHANGE 1991-92	1992 RANKING
United States	$24,578	$25,903	5.4%	
Alabama	21,287	22,340	4.9%	31
Alaska	30,830	31,825	3.2%	4
Arizona	22,207	23,161	4.3%	26
Arkansas	19,008	20,108	5.8%	46
California	27,513	28,934	5.2%	6
Colorado	23,981	25,040	4.4%	16
Connecticut	30,689	32,587	6.2%	1
Delaware	25,647	26,596	3.7%	10
District of Columbia	35,570	37,971	6.8%	--
Florida	21,992	23,144	5.2%	27
Georgia	23,165	24,373	5.2%	21
Hawaii	24,104	25,613	6.3%	12
Idaho	19,688	20,649	4.9%	44
Illinois	26,317	27,910	6.1%	7
Indiana	22,522	23,570	4.7%	23
Iowa	19,810	20,937	5.7%	43
Kansas	21,002	21,982	4.7%	35
Kentucky	20,730	21,858	5.4%	37
Louisiana	21,503	22,340	3.9%	31
Maine	20,870	21,808	4.5%	38
Maryland	25,962	27,145	4.6%	9
Massachusetts	28,041	29,664	5.8%	5
Michigan	26,125	27,463	5.1%	8
Minnesota	23,962	25,315	5.6%	14
Mississippi	18,411	19,237	4.5%	48
Missouri	22,574	23,550	4.3%	24
Montana	18,648	19,378	3.9%	47
Nebraska	19,372	20,355	5.1%	45
Nevada	23,083	24,743	7.2%	20
New Hampshire	23,600	24,925	5.6%	18
New Jersey	29,991	32,125	7.1%	3
New Mexico	20,272	21,051	3.8%	42
New York	30,011	32,399	8.0%	2
North Carolina	21,095	22,248	5.5%	33
North Dakota	18,132	18,945	4.5%	49
Ohio	23,602	24,846	5.3%	19
Oklahoma	20,968	21,699	3.5%	39
Oregon	22,338	23,514	5.3%	25
Pennsylvania	24,393	25,785	5.7%	11
Rhode Island	23,082	24,315	5.3%	22
South Carolina	20,439	21,423	4.8%	40
South Dakota	17,143	18,016	5.1%	50
Tennessee	21,541	22,807	5.9%	29
Texas	23,760	25,080	5.6%	15
Utah	20,874	21,976	5.3%	36
Vermont	21,355	22,347	4.6%	30
Virginia	23,805	24,937	4.8%	17
Washington	23,942	25,553	6.7%	13
West Virginia	21,356	22,169	3.8%	34
Wisconsin	21,838	23,022	5.4%	28
Wyoming	20,591	21,215	3.0%	41

NOTE: 1992 data are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN NEW MEXICO COUNTIES

1989

AREA	INCOME	STATE RANKING	NATIONAL RANKING*
New Mexico	27,623		
Bernalillo County	32,652	3	648
Catron County	22,278	23	2,620
Chaves County	24,889	11	2,154
Cibola County	18,716	29	3,002
Colfax County	24,024	15	2,322
Curry County	24,125	14	2,303
De Baca County	19,464	28	2,961
Dona Ana County	24,720	12	2,181
Eddy County	27,310	6	1,586
Grant County	24,363	13	2,250
Guadalupe County	15,505	33	3,108
Harding County	22,865	19	2,523
Hidalgo County	27,090	7	1,642
Lea County	26,620	8	1,752
Lincoln County	23,988	16	2,330
Los Alamos County	60,798	1	8
Luna County	17,374	32	3,056
McKinley County	17,861	30	3,041
Mora County	17,853	31	3,042
Otero County	25,409	9	2,046
Quay County	22,325	22	2,614
Rio Arriba County	21,144	24	2,794
Roosevelt County	22,663	20	2,555
Sandoval County	31,126	4	876
San Juan County	25,289	10	2,067
San Miguel County	19,783	27	2,930
Santa Fe County	34,073	2	535
Sierra County	20,292	25	2,895
Socorro County	23,653	17	2,389
Taos County	20,049	26	2,912
Torrance County	22,876	18	2,519
Union County	22,482	21	2,592
Valencia County	27,318	5	1,582

* Rank among the nation's 3,141 counties.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO
AVERAGE WAGES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

OCCUPATION	AVERAGE ENTRY WAGE	WEIGHTED AVERAGE	MEDIAN	LOWEST REPORTED	HIGHEST REPORTED	NUMBER OF FIRMS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
Accountant	$10.26	$14.79	$12.50	$6.50	$28.85	45	116
Assembler, Manufacturing	5.38	6.23	5.15	7.33	7.38	13	404
Auto Mechanic	9.52	12.49	12.45	6.00	19.23	55	393
Bartender	4.65	4.98	5.00	3.50	9.00	55	184
Bookkeeper	7.14	8.79	8.50	4.25	30.00	479	658
Carpenter	8.39	10.52	10.00	5.00	17.40	64	459
Cashier/Checker	4.59	6.01	5.00	4.25	11.62	147	2,115
Civil Engineer	14.17	19.80	20.06	10.26	25.16	18	103
Clerk, General	5.58	7.46	6.35	4.25	18.88	353	1,185
Clerk, Sales	5.18	6.34	6.00	4.25	16.83	127	1,832
Computer Operator	7.60	9.31	8.70	4.75	21.56	72	185
Computer Programmer	13.26	17.04	16.01	8.63	29.09	15	71
Construction Laborer	6.00	7.27	7.00	4.50	12.21	103	1,383
Cook, Restaurant	4.86	5.59	5.50	4.25	12.50	112	688
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	4.22	4.56	4.48	2.10	5.90	23	301
Delivery/Route Driver	5.68	7.52	6.50	4.25	16.75	101	474
Dental Assistant	5.66	6.48	6.97	5.00	9.00	9	34
Drafter	7.70	10.33	10.00	5.00	16.00	35	135
Electrical Engineer	16.70	24.36	23.86	17.20	36.00	24	145
Electrician	10.65	14.15	13.50	7.50	19.70	23	337
Lawyer	16.21	30.32	23.26	13.46	85.54	17	132
Manager, Office	8.82	11.37	10.27	4.62	36.25	449	583
Meat Cutter	6.11	8.62	8.00	5.00	17.31	46	231
Nurse, LPN	8.91	10.00	10.00	7.69	16.64	65	434
Nurse, Registered	12.37	14.65	14.00	8.75	20.00	68	596
Paralegal	9.42	11.42	11.67	8.21	17.56	17	66
Plumber	9.11	13.39	11.50	7.59	23.00	25	200
Printing Press Operator, Lrg	6.82	9.28	8.25	5.50	14.90	18	55
Receptionist	5.51	6.35	6.16	4.25	13.34	449	714
Secretary	6.33	8.04	7.50	4.25	14.42	242	660
Secretary, Legal	8.24	11.04	10.47	7.69	16.48	15	120
Secretary, Medical	6.74	8.23	7.33	5.00	12.02	26	55
Security Guard	5.41	9.17	5.37	4.25	12.50	20	684
Surveyor	10.73	10.60	12.50	8.00	20.00	9	48
Teller	5.09	6.04	6.00	4.65	9.29	42	602
Truck Driver, Heavy	7.90	9.87	8.60	6.05	16.16	75	794
Underwriter	8.34	10.28	9.62	7.00	19.59	11	57
Welder	8.46	11.30	9.96	6.00	22.34	54	294
X-Ray Technician	9.99	11.77	11.97	9.51	14.30	24	82

SOURCE: "New Mexico Statewide Wage Survey," NMDOL, Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis, September 1992.

1982-84 = 100

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														ANNUAL AVERAGE	% CHANGE ANN. AVG. PREVIOUS YEAR TO CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO CURRENT YEAR
YEAR		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
1981	CPI-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3%	8.9%
	CPI-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3%	8.6%
1982	CPI-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0%	3.6%
1983	CPI-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0%	3.3%
1984	CPI-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3%	3.9%
	CPI-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5%	3.6%
1985	CPI-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6%	3.8%
	CPI-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5%	3.6%
1986	CPI-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9%	1.1%
	CPI-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6%	0.6%
1987	CPI-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6%	4.4%
	CPI-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6%	4.5%
1988	CPI-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5	118.0	118.5	119.0	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.5	118.3	4.1%	4.4%
	CPI-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2	116.7	117.2	117.7	118.5	118.9	119.0	119.2	117.0	4.0%	4.4%
1989	CPI-U	121.1	121.6	122.3	123.1	123.8	124.1	124.4	124.6	125.0	125.6	125.9	126.1	124.0	4.8%	4.6%
	CPI-W	119.7	120.2	120.8	121.8	122.5	122.8	123.2	123.2	123.6	124.2	124.4	124.6	122.6	4.8%	4.5%
1990	CPI-U	127.4	128.0	128.7	128.9	129.2	129.9	130.4	131.6	132.7	133.5	133.8	133.8	130.7	5.4%	6.1%
	CPI-W	125.9	126.4	127.1	127.3	127.5	128.3	128.7	129.9	131.1	131.9	132.2	132.2	129.0	5.2%	6.1%
1991	CPI-U	134.6	134.8	135.0	135.2	135.6	136.0	136.2	136.6	137.2	137.4	137.8	137.9	136.2	4.2%	3.1%
	CPI-W	132.8	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.8	134.1	134.3	134.6	135.2	135.4	135.8	135.9	134.3	4.1%	2.8%
1992	CPI-U	138.1	138.6	139.3	139.5	139.7	140.2	140.5	140.9	141.3	141.8	142.0	141.9	140.3	3.0%	2.9%
	CPI-W	136.0	136.4	137.0	137.3	137.6	138.1	138.4	138.8	139.1	139.6	139.8	139.8	138.2	2.9%	2.9%
1993	CPI-U	142.6	143.1	143.6	144.0	144.2	144.4	144.4	144.8	145.1	145.7	145.8	145.8	144.5	3.0%	2.7%
	CPI-W	140.3	140.7	141.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	142.1	142.4	142.6	143.3	143.4	143.3	142.1	2.8%	2.5%

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS
CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS

MONTH TO MONTH CHANGE		YEAR TO YEAR CHANGE	
NOV-DEC 1993		DEC 92 - DEC 93	
CPI-U	0.0%	CPI-U	2.7%
CPI-W	-0.1%	CPI-W	2.5%

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO

The number of people living below the poverty level in New Mexico increased from 225,513 in 1979 to 305,934 in 1989, an increase of 80,421 or 36 percent compared to a population increase of 16 percent. The percent of people below the poverty level grew from 17.6 percent in 1979 to 20.6 percent in 1989. All minorities have a higher rate of poverty than Whites, particularly Native Americans with a rate of 46 percent. McKinley County has the highest rate of poverty (43.5 percent) in New Mexico, followed by Guadalupe (38.5 percent) and Mora (36.2 percent) Counties, while Los Alamos has by far the lowest rate - only 2.4 percent. Approximately half of all female-headed families with no husband present with related children under 18 are below the poverty level in New Mexico.

NEW MEXICO

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989 BY RACE

	Total*	Number Below Poverty	Percent Below Poverty
All Persons	1,484,339	305,934	20.6%
White	1,126,182	181,086	16.1%
Black	28,106	7,817	27.8%
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	131,433	60,431	46.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	14,100	2,422	17.2%
Other Race	184,518	54,178	29.4%
Hispanic**	566,529	157,552	27.8%

* All persons for whom poverty status is determined.

** May be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO

POVERTY RATES* BY COUNTY, 1989

AREA	POVERTY RATE FOR PERSONS	POVERTY RATE FOR ALL FAMILIES	POVERTY RATE FOR FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS	POVERTY RATE FOR FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES, NO HUSBAND PRESENT	POVERTY RATE FOR FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES, NO HUSBAND PRESENT, WITH RELATED CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS
NEW MEXICO	20.6%	16.5%	23.1%	40.9%	50.2%
Bernalillo	14.6%	10.9%	16.5%	30.1%	39.0%
Catron	25.6%	19.5%	23.9%	47.8%	55.6%
Chaves	22.4%	18.3%	26.1%	45.1%	55.0%
Cibola	33.6%	29.9%	37.7%	56.4%	64.5%
Colfax	18.6%	15.8%	23.1%	46.5%	56.3%
Curry	19.2%	15.0%	22.3%	49.7%	62.1%
De Baca	21.9%	19.0%	25.7%	51.9%	65.3%
Dona Ana	26.5%	20.7%	29.0%	45.8%	56.1%
Eddy	20.4%	16.2%	22.7%	47.4%	61.1%
Grant	21.2%	17.7%	26.5%	51.4%	66.4%
Guadalupe	38.5%	36.6%	45.1%	63.5%	76.7%
Harding	15.3%	11.4%	17.9%	37.5%	28.6%
Hidalgo	20.7%	18.1%	23.1%	81.0%	87.4%
Lea	22.4%	18.5%	24.4%	53.1%	62.5%
Lincoln	20.1%	16.2%	22.5%	46.5%	60.7%
Los Alamos	2.4%	1.5%	2.3%	7.9%	10.8%
Luna	31.5%	24.9%	37.1%	57.6%	71.7%
McKinley	43.5%	38.0%	42.5%	57.1%	61.8%
Mora	36.2%	32.0%	43.2%	62.3%	77.0%
Otero	16.7%	13.7%	19.3%	44.2%	54.9%
Quay	25.1%	22.4%	34.2%	62.5%	74.4%
Rio Arriba	27.5%	23.5%	28.0%	46.5%	50.8%
Roosevelt	26.9%	21.5%	28.1%	51.3%	63.9%
San Juan	28.3%	24.1%	29.4%	56.2%	59.9%
San Miguel	30.2%	26.3%	34.4%	44.6%	56.7%
Sandoval	15.6%	12.2%	16.5%	33.0%	39.3%
Santa Fe	13.0%	10.4%	15.0%	26.3%	33.1%
Sierra	19.6%	13.3%	24.1%	45.7%	54.5%
Socorro	29.9%	23.9%	31.1%	53.1%	60.4%
Taos	27.5%	23.8%	30.3%	51.2%	57.9%
Torrance	21.1%	18.4%	24.2%	48.6%	61.8%
Union	21.0%	15.7%	26.0%	59.4%	70.3%
Valencia	19.0%	15.6%	21.7%	41.4%	50.3%

* Percent below poverty level.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

AREA	POPULATION 1990 CENSUS			ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED* US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			PERCENT ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED TO POPULATION		
	PERSONS ALL AGES (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS ALL AGES (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)	PERSONS ALL AGES (TOTAL)	PERSONS AGES 16 TO 21 (YOUTH)	PERSONS AGES 22 & OVER (ADULTS)
NEW MEXICO	1,515,069	134,764	978,984	383,479	33,484	171,355	24.0%	24.8%	17.5%
Bernalillo County	480,577	40,676	326,811	82,669	7,641	40,606	17.2%	18.8%	12.4%
Catron County	2,563	190	1,777	805	58	413	31.4%	30.5%	23.2%
Chaves County	57,849	5,479	36,622	15,350	1,605	6,671	26.5%	29.3%	18.2%
Cibola County	23,794	2,169	14,384	9,483	860	4,672	39.9%	39.6%	32.5%
Colfax County	12,925	1,099	8,649	3,210	516	1,363	24.8%	47.0%	15.8%
Curry County	42,207	3,948	26,584	9,211	812	3,795	21.8%	20.6%	14.3%
De Baca County	2,252	132	1,616	666	40	331	29.6%	30.3%	20.5%
Dona Ana County	135,510	16,403	82,192	39,078	4,183	17,787	28.8%	25.5%	21.6%
Eddy County	48,605	3,838	31,569	11,725	1,113	5,008	24.1%	29.0%	15.9%
Grant County	27,676	2,535	17,642	6,974	648	3,104	25.2%	25.6%	17.6%
Guadalupe County	4,156	348	2,675	1,852	132	915	44.6%	37.9%	34.2%
Harding County	987	78	673	176	11	79	17.8%	14.1%	11.7%
Hidalgo County	5,958	541	3,678	1,352	136	592	22.7%	25.1%	16.1%
Lea County	55,765	4,923	34,183	14,490	1,473	6,182	26.0%	29.9%	18.1%
Lincoln County	12,219	802	8,634	2,992	198	1,579	24.5%	24.7%	18.3%
Los Alamos County	18,115	1,136	12,833	708	78	300	3.9%	6.9%	2.3%
Luna County	18,110	1,403	12,043	6,664	701	3,001	36.8%	50.0%	24.9%
McKinley County	60,686	6,061	33,361	28,945	3,178	13,074	47.7%	52.4%	39.2%
Mora County	4,264	338	2,803	1,594	68	781	37.4%	20.1%	27.9%
Otero County	51,928	4,692	32,794	10,699	936	4,830	20.6%	19.9%	14.7%
Quay County	10,823	831	7,378	3,185	245	1,554	29.4%	29.5%	21.1%
Rio Arriba County	34,365	3,146	21,242	10,853	1,062	5,089	31.6%	33.8%	24.0%
Roosevelt County	16,702	2,490	10,158	4,696	480	2,081	28.1%	19.3%	20.5%
Sandoval County	63,319	4,576	40,266	12,090	999	5,783	19.1%	21.8%	14.4%
San Juan County	91,605	7,986	53,500	29,248	2,273	14,076	31.9%	28.5%	26.3%
San Miguel County	25,743	2,693	16,102	9,241	701	4,483	35.9%	26.0%	27.8%
Santa Fe County	98,928	7,706	68,186	16,007	1,261	8,511	16.2%	16.4%	12.5%
Sierra County	9,912	497	7,667	2,606	82	1,294	26.3%	16.5%	16.9%
Socorro County	14,764	1,576	9,188	4,668	420	2,179	31.6%	26.6%	23.7%
Taos County	23,118	1,845	15,288	7,476	483	3,847	32.3%	26.2%	25.2%
Torrance County	10,285	768	6,572	2,617	165	1,273	25.4%	21.5%	19.4%
Union County	4,124	279	2,809	1,094	70	483	26.5%	25.1%	17.2%
Valencia County	45,235	3,580	29,105	11,055	856	5,619	24.4%	23.9%	19.3%

* Not in Armed Forces or Attending College

NOTE: Economically Disadvantaged defined by the Department of Labor is different from Poverty as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

RATE OF FOOD STAMP RECIPIENCY BY COUNTY (JANUARY, 1994)

	COUNTY	1992 ESTIMATED POPULATION	FOOD STAMP RECIPIENTS	INCIDENCE
1	MCKINLEY	65,179	18,643	28.6%
2	SOCORRO	14,983	4,285	28.6%
3	LUNA	19,713	5,443	27.6%
4	TORRANCE	10,701	2,815	26.3%
5	SAN MIGUEL	26,486	6,393	24.1%
6	QUAY	10,457	2,423	23.2%
7	MORA	4,261	973	22.8%
8	DONA ANA	146,619	33,423	22.8%
9	GUADALUPE	4,079	918	22.5%
10	RIO ARRIBA	34,891	7,158	20.5%
11	TAOS	24,228	4,883	20.2%
12	ROOSEVELT	17,463	3,412	19.5%
13	VALENCIA	48,305	9,108	18.9%
14	CHAVES	58,582	11,017	18.8%
15	HIDALGO	5,955	1,116	18.7%
16	SIERRA	9,845	1,773	18.0%
17	GRANT	28,621	4,967	17.4%
18	LEA	56,659	9,324	16.5%
19	CIBOLA	23,819	3,894	16.3%
20	CURRY	45,559	7,018	15.4%
21	EDDY	51,111	7,836	15.3%
22	LINCOLN	13,116	2,008	15.3%
23	SAN JUAN	95,112	12,893	13.6%
24	OTERO	51,868	6,802	13.1%
25	COLFAX	12,996	1,688	13.0%
26	BERNALILLO	499,262	61,869	12.4%
27	UNION	4,042	492	12.2%
28	DE BACA	2,254	251	11.1%
29	CATRON	2,533	273	10.8%
30	SANDOVAL	68,779	7,013	10.2%
31	HARDING	995	68	6.8%
32	SANTA FE	105,178	6,724	6.4%
33	LOS ALAMOS	18,179	76	0.4%
	TOTAL	1,581,830	246,979	15.6%

SOURCE: "Monthly Statistical Report," New Mexico Human Services Department, Income Support Division, March 1994

FEDERAL AND STATE GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	1994 FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES				1993/94	
	100%	*130%*	*150%*	*185%*	AFDC STANDARD OF NEED	MAX* FOOD STAMPS
1	$7,360	$9,568	$11,040	$13,616	$2,508	1,344
2	$9,840	$12,792	$14,760	$18,204	$3,396	2,472
3	$12,320	$16,016	$18,480	$22,792	$4,284	3,468
4	$14,800	$19,240	$22,200	$27,380	$5,172	4,164
5	$17,280	$22,464	$25,920	$31,968	$6,048	4,752
6	$19,760	$25,688	$29,640	$36,556	$6,936	5,556
7	$22,240	$28,912	$33,360	$41,144	$7,824	5,952
8	$24,720	$32,136	$37,080	$45,732	$8,712	6,708
9	$27,200	$35,360	$40,800	$50,320	$9,600	7,464
10	$29,680	$38,584	$44,520	$54,908	$10,476	8,220
11	$32,160	$41,808	$48,240	$59,496	$11,364	8,976
12	$34,640	$45,032	$51,960	$64,084	$12,252	9,732
13	$37,120	$48,256	$55,680	$68,672	$13,140	10,476
14	$39,600	$51,480	$59,400	$73,260	$14,028	11,232
	Annual Amounts					

The 1994 Federal Poverty Guidelines are used for the determination of Medicaid eligibility from April 1, 1994 through March 31, 1995, and Food Stamp eligibility from October 1, 1994 through September 30, 1995. The AFDC Standard of Need is used for the determination of AFDC and General Assistance eligibility and payment from July 1, 1993 through June 30, 1994. AFDC benefits and food stamp allotments will reflect the 1994 levels in July and October of 1994, respectively.

AFDC = Aid to Families with Dependent Children

*Maximum Food Stamp benefit for a client receiving the maximum AFDC benefit from October 1, 1993 through September 30, 1994.

EDUCATION

The labor market continues to demand higher and higher levels of education from workers. National estimates indicate that by the year 2000 30 percent of the jobs will require four or more years of college, compared to 22 percent in 1985. This higher educational requirement is partially due to the increased use of technology, the shift from goods producing to services producing industries (where services in general require a higher level of language, math, and reasoning skills), and a new work philosophy where decisions are being made closer and closer to the front line.

According to the 1990 census, New Mexico ranks 33 in relation to the 50 states and the District of Columbia in terms of those persons 25 years and over with a high school education or higher, and ranks 22 for those with a bachelors degree or higher, having very similar rates to the national average in both cases. High school dropouts are of particular concern, since they lack the basic education required by most employers and therefore are more likely to be unemployed, just not participate in the labor force altogether, or be channeled into very low paying jobs.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1990

Persons 25 Years and Over	922,590
Less than 9th Grade	105,362
9th to 12th grade, No Diploma	124,612
High School Graduate	264,943
Some College, No Degree	192,835
Associate Degree	46,502
Bachelor's Degree	111,957
Graduate or Professional Degree	76,379
Percent High School Graduate or Higher	75.1%
Percent Bachelor's Degree or Higher	20.4%

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY STATE* – 1990

AREA	High School or Higher		Bachelor's Degree or Higher	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
United States	75.2%		20.3%	
Alabama	66.9%	47	15.7%	45
Alaska	86.6%	1	23.0%	12
Arizona	78.7%	20	20.3%	23
Arkansas	66.3%	48	13.3%	50
California	76.2%	28	23.4%	10
Colorado	84.4%	3	27.0%	4
Connecticut	79.2%	17	27.2%	2
Delaware	77.5%	23	21.4%	17
District of Columbia	73.1%	39	33.3%	1
Florida	74.4%	37	18.3%	30
Georgia	70.9%	42	19.3%	26
Hawaii	80.1%	13	22.9%	13
Idaho	79.7%	16	17.7%	35
Illinois	76.2%	28	21.0%	20
Indiana	75.6%	31	15.6%	46
Iowa	80.1%	13	16.9%	41
Kansas	81.3%	10	21.1%	19
Kentucky	64.6%	50	13.6%	49
Louisiana	68.3%	44	16.1%	43
Maine	78.8%	18	18.8%	28
Maryland	78.4%	22	26.5%	5
Massachusetts	80.0%	15	27.2%	2
Michigan	76.8%	25	17.4%	37
Minnesota	82.4%	6	21.8%	16
Mississippi	64.3%	51	14.7%	48
Missouri	73.9%	38	17.8%	33
Montana	81.0%	11	19.8%	25
Nebraska	81.8%	8	18.9%	27
Nevada	78.8%	18	15.3%	47
New Hampshire	82.2%	7	24.4%	8
New Jersey	76.7%	26	24.9%	6
New Mexico	75.1%	33	20.4%	22
New York	74.8%	34	23.1%	11
North Carolina	70.0%	43	17.4%	37
North Dakota	76.7%	26	18.1%	31
Ohio	75.7%	30	17.0%	40
Oklahoma	74.6%	36	17.8%	33
Oregon	81.5%	9	20.6%	21
Pennsylvania	74.7%	35	17.9%	32
Rhode Island	72.0%	41	21.3%	18
South Carolina	68.3%	44	16.6%	42
South Dakota	77.1%	24	17.2%	39
Tennessee	67.1%	46	16.0%	44
Texas	72.1%	40	20.3%	23
Utah	85.1%	2	22.3%	15
Vermont	80.8%	12	24.3%	9
Virginia	75.2%	32	24.5%	7
Washington	83.8%	4	22.9%	13
West Virginia	66.0%	49	12.3%	51
Wisconsin	78.6%	21	17.7%	35
Wyoming	83.0%	5	18.8%	28

* For persons 25 years old and over. Includes the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

NEW MEXICO
DROPOUT STUDY BY
GRADE, SEX, AND ETHNICITY
1991-92

	NUMBER DROPOUTS	NUMBER MEMBERS	DROPOUT RATE
Total	6,233	78,448	7.4%
Grade 9	1,760	23,912	6.9%
Grade 10	1,846	20,558	8.2%
Grade 11	1,533	18,005	7.8%
Grade 12	1,094	15,973	6.4%
Male	3,354	40,010	7.7%
Female	2,879	38,438	7.0%
Anglo	2,105	32,565	6.1%
Hispanic	3,148	34,225	8.4%
Native American	752	8,976	7.7%
Black	171	1,760	8.9%
Asian	57	922	5.8%

SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Education

NEW MEXICO SCHOOL DISTRICT DROPOUT STUDY BY COUNTY
GRADES 9 THROUGH 12
1991-92

AREA	NUMBER DROPOUTS	NUMBER MEMBERS	DROPOUT RATE
New Mexico	6,233	78,448	7.4%
Bernalillo County	2,636	22,808	10.4%
Catron County	3	138	2.1%
Chaves County	159	3,054	4.9%
Cibola County	72	1,233	5.5%
Colfax County	53	776	6.4%
Curry County	163	2,423	6.3%
De Baca County	3	88	3.3%
Dona Ana County	686	8,005	7.9%
Eddy County	147	2,982	4.7%
Grant County	86	1,648	5.0%
Guadalupe County	11	253	4.2%
Harding County	0	63	0.0%
Hidalgo County	8	347	2.3%
Lea County	119	3,308	3.5%
Lincoln County	72	799	8.3%
Los Alamos County	43	1,048	3.9%
Luna County	168	1,169	12.6%
McKinley County	332	4,060	7.6%
Mora County	4	247	1.6%
Otero County	61	2,382	2.5%
Quay County	51	623	7.6%
Rio Arriba County	142	1,600	8.2%
Roosevelt County	14	903	1.5%
San Juan County	429	5,944	6.7%
San Miguel County	40	1,374	2.8%
Sandoval County	112	1,294	8.0%
Santa Fe County	367	3,430	9.7%
Sierra County	39	386	9.2%
Socorro County	33	707	4.5%
Taos County	15	1,428	1.0%
Torrance County	37	1,131	3.2%
Union County	3	235	1.3%
Valencia County	125	2,562	4.7%

SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Education

APPENDIX

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Bureau is responsible for collection, development, analysis, and publication of labor market information for New Mexico, its political subdivisions, and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). The Bureau operates five statistical programs under contract with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau is organized as follows:

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

This unit operates a federal / state cooperative statistical program called Current Employment Statistics (CES). Using a monthly employer survey, estimates of nonagricultural payroll employment by industry are derived for Statewide New Mexico and the Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Santa Fe Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). Estimates of earnings and hours of work are also derived by industry for Statewide New Mexico and the Albuquerque MSA.

LOCAL LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

This unit conducts a federal / state cooperative statistical program called Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS). The LAUS program produces estimates of the monthly labor force, total employment, unemployment, and unemployment rate for Statewide New Mexico and its MSAs / counties. The unit is responsible for producing a labor market information newsletter, "New Mexico Labor Market Review," which has a monthly distribution of approximately 4,000. The unit also produces statistical data packages for use by employers in developing Affirmation Action Programs. It also tracks local unemployment trends within New Mexico for the U.S. Department of Labor's Labor Surplus Program which gives priority to high unemployment area businesses when bidding for federal government procurement contracts.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING

This organizational unit operates a federal / state statistical program called Occupational Employment Statistics (OES). The OES program produces occupational staffing pattern estimates by industry by means of an employer survey. This unit develops long-range occupational employment forecasts through the use of staffing pattern data from the OES program. The unit is responsible for providing planning information for placement, counseling, education, and job training. The unit conducts annual wage surveys of businesses in the Albuquerque area and four geographic regions. The supervisor serves as director of the State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SOICC) which coordinates the production and dissemination of career information among several state agencies through reports, exhibits, conferences, and workshops.

ACTUARIAL RESEARCH

Actuarial Research is responsible for a federal / state cooperative statistical program called the ES-202. Using administrative data from state and federal unemployment insurance (UI) programs, the ES-202 program produces employment, wage, and UI contribution totals by industry. Output from this program is used in producing economic measures such as Gross National Product and personal income. The Actuarial Research unit also develops the basic measures of UI tax and claimant activity levels and performs UI fund solvency research.

PUBLICATIONS LISTING

Information available at no charge from:

New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, NM 87103
(505) 841-8645

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force employment and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings, and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for substate areas.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate, 1970 Forward
Monthly data tables for each year. Includes United States, New Mexico, and substate areas.

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry, 1970 Forward
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 31 counties. (Does not include the United States, New Mexico, Bernalillo County, or Dona Ana County).

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment, and Unemployment Rate, 1970 Forward
Annual average data for the United States, New Mexico, and substate areas.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Industry 1970 Forward
Annual average data for the United States, New Mexico, and substate areas.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Monthly and annual average data by detailed industry. Publications for:

A. New Mexico (1939 forward)
B. Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County 1975 to 1987; Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties 1988 forward)
C. Las Cruces Area (Dona Ana County 1974 forward)
D. Santa Fe Area (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties 1980 forward)

Facts and Figures
An annual publication providing number of employing units and number of workers by establishment size by industry for state and counties.

EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings Estimates
Average weekly earnings, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings by selected industry for New Mexico and Albuquerque. Provides monthly and annual average numbers.

Wage Surveys
Reports showing entry, average, high, and low rates of wages by occupation. Publications for:

A. New Mexico
B. Albuquerque
C. Northeastern New Mexico and the Santa Fe MSA
D. Northwestern New Mexico
E. Southeastern New Mexico
F. Southwestern New Mexico and the Las Cruces MSA
G. New Mexico High Technology

Covered Employment and Wages
Quarterly publication providing employment and wage data by industry for employers covered under the Unemployment Compensation Law. Information by county.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000
A report giving expected annual numerical job openings statewide and in Albuquerque for about 600 occupational groups with narrative analysis.

New Mexico Job Hunter's Guide
Provides an economic overview of New Mexico and tips on directing a job search.

Jobs for Graduates
A survey of hiring needs for New Mexico two- and four-year post-secondary school graduates.

Prospects
A career tabloid which provides a wide variety of economic, occupational, and educational information to help individuals make career decisions and prepare for job entry.

New Mexico Occupational Profiles
Annual report showing occupational staffing patterns in selected industries statewide.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Workforce 2000
Provides a glimpse into the 21st century, detailing expected changes in the state's population, labor force composition, industry and occupational employment, and educational levels.

Women Workers
Statistical profile of women workers in New Mexico.

New Mexico Veterans' Employment Guide
Pamphlet designed to help veterans find employment in New Mexico.

Large Employers
Listing of names, addresses, and phone numbers of large employers. Publications for:

A. Albuquerque (companies in the Albuquerque area with 50 or more employees)
B. New Mexico by County (companies with 25 or more employees, excluding the Albuquerque area)

Affirmative Action Information
Occupational tables broken down by sex and race, based on the 1990 census.

ADDITIONAL SOURCES OF SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION

Source	Publication/Information Available
City of Albuquerque Planning Department One Civic Plaza NW, Suite 4012 Albuquerque, NM 87102 (505) 768-3890	Albuquerque Data Book Provides overview of Albuquerque's growth and development. The main focus is on the population, economy, and housing stock of the urban area. Urban Growth Trends 1980-1990 and Urban Growth Projections 1991-2002 Provide historical and projected socioeconomic data for the Albuquerque area.
Albuquerque Economic Development 851 University Blvd SE, Suite 203 Albuquerque, NM 87106 (505) 246-6200	Business Briefs Information on new economic developments in the Albuquerque area. Manufacturing Directory and High-Technology Directory Listings of company names, addresses, and products.
New Mexico Economic Development Department 1100 St. Francis Drive Santa Fe, NM 87503 (505) 827-0300	New Mexico Manufacturing Directory Lists names and addresses of all manufacturers in New Mexico by product produced. New Mexico Fact Book Provides wide range of data on New Mexico, including population, employment, income, education, natural resources, and taxes.
New Mexico State University Center for Business Research Box 3/CR Las Cruces, NM 88003 (505) 646-1434	Business Forecaster Reviews current economic situation in New Mexico and contains special economic related articles pertaining to New Mexico.
Harold Morgan, Editor New Mexico Progress P.O. Box 25500 Albuquerque, NM 87125-0500 (505) 765-2104	New Mexico Progress Business and economic report containing review of major economic activity.

University of New Mexico
Bureau of Business and Economic Research
1920 Lomas NE
Albuquerque, NM 87131-6021
(505) 277-2216 or
(505) 277-6626 for Data Bank

New Mexico Business
Reviews the current New Mexico economy and contains special economic research articles.

New Mexico Statistical Abstract
Profiles wide range of socioeconomic statistics for New Mexico.

Population Projections for New Mexico Counties
Presents long term demographic and economic projections for New Mexico and its counties.

U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20402
(202) 783-3238

Occupational Outlook Handbook
Occupational information for use in career guidance. Includes descriptions of occupations and projections of future demand.

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics - Region VI
525 Griffin St., Rm. 221
Dallas, TX 75202
(214) 767-6970

Area Wage Survey - Albuquerque; Alamogordo/Las Cruces/El Paso, TX
Occupational wage survey of firms with 50 or more workers.

GLOSSARY

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)
Financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, absence, disability, or unemployment of one or both parents.

ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY
Annual average pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by unemployment insurance programs by average monthly employment for these employees.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
The "Civilian Labor Force" is the total labor force, excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
The term "economically disadvantaged" refers to an individual who has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED CRITERIA
COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Metro Base:	$17,190
Non-Metro Base:	$16,630

FAMILY SIZE	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$6,970	$10,150	$13,930	$17,190	$20,290	$23,730
Non-Metro	$6,970	$9,820	$13,470	$16,630	$19,630	$22,949

For a family of more than six people, add to the figure in column (6) $3,440 for each additional person in Metro areas; $3,319 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas. (May 21, 1993)

EMPLOYED
Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, or in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job. Employment figures relate to place of residence, and not to place of work.

ESTIMATE
An estimate is an approximate figure arrived at by following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an analyst due to the fact that numerous facts are as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM
Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)
The purpose of this act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment.

LABOR AREA
A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties which make up the Albuquerque MSA, and Los Alamos and Santa Fe Counties which make up the Santa Fe MSA.

LABOR FORCE
The term "labor force" usually refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as "Employed" or "Unemployed."

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE
The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population 16 years of age and older.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)
The lower living standard income level means that income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban and rural differences, and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary.

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$17,190	-	$24,550	-
Balance of NM	$17,190	$16,630	$24,550	$23,750

METROPOLITAN AREA:
Urban places of 50,000 or more population are metropolitan areas as defined by the Census of Population. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county(ies) population of at least 100,000. New Mexico has three MSAs; Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and Santa Fe MSA.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)
Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the survey week in each month and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area.

PER CAPITA INCOME
Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME
Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor income," proprietors' income, rental income, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY
The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

FAMILY SIZE	1994 GUIDELINES
1	$7,360
2	9,840
3	12,320
4	14,800
5	17,280
6	19,760
7	22,240
8	24,720

(For each additional family member add $2,480)

SCHOOL DROPOUT
An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certification (GED).

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA (SDA)
The geographic designation given to an area in which a particular governmental unit is responsible for the administration of Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) funds. New Mexico has three SDAs; Bernalillo County SDA, the Navajo Nation SDA, and the Balance of the State SDA.

SURVEY WEEK
Labor force estimates are normally derived monthly; however, the exact time period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the twelfth day of the month. This particular week is usually referred to as the "survey week."

UNEMPLOYED
Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week, but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.